

2-24-1967

Voir Dire Vol.7, No.6

Associated Students of Hastings College of the Law

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.uchastings.edu/voir_dire

Recommended Citation

Associated Students of Hastings College of the Law, "Voir Dire Vol.7, No.6" (1967). *Voir Dire*. Book 32.
http://repository.uchastings.edu/voir_dire/32

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the UC Hastings Archives and History at UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Voir Dire by an authorized administrator of UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact marcusc@uchastings.edu.

Faculty Unanimously Endorses J.D.

America's Most Comprehensive Law School Newspaper

Story Pg. 7

"To deprive a man of his opinion is to rob posterity and the existing generation. If it be right, then they are deprived of exchanging error for truth. If it be wrong, they are deprived of illuminating the impression of truth as it collides with error."

—JUSTICE BRANDEIS

Voir Dire

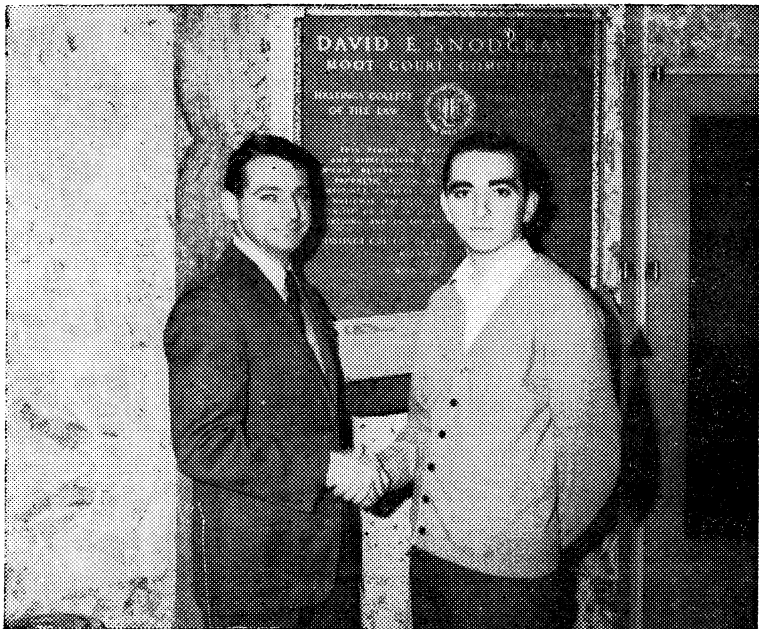


Hastings College of the Law

Volume 7, No. 6

San Francisco, California

February 24, 1967



JIM JONES, Moot Court Board Chairman, congratulates STEPHEN KOUNDAKJIAN for placing first in the 1966-67 M.C. Competition.

Koundakjian Takes Overall

GRIFFIN, SNODGRASS, LIDY, McCOMAS
NIVEN, SONDESS AND WALKER SHARE HONORS

by PARKE D. TERRY
NEWS EDITOR

Stephen Koundakjian was named the winner of the fourth annual David E. Snodgrass Moot Court Competition in ceremonies held Feb. 10. Koundakjian, whose problem concerned the admissibility of evidence obtained by a police informant, was awarded a four-volume set of *Witkin on California Law* donated by the Bancroft-Whitney Co.

RUNNERS-UP

Richard Griffin and Kathryn Snodgrass won the second and third place awards, respectively. Both received *Witkin on Evidence*, also donated by Bancroft-Whitney.

Best brief honors went to Kathryn Snodgrass and Barbara Lidy. Best oral awards went to Willis McComas, James Niven, Tami Sonder, Michael Walker and Richard Griffin.

Twenty-two other participants also received prizes in the best over-all brief and oral category and 36 were honored with Moot Court certificates.

IMPROVED

This year's competition reflected a number of improvements and innovations which had been sought by the 1966-67 Moot Court Board chaired by Jim Jones.

Included in the improvements were better coordination between the student judge, court judge and practicing attorney who decided each case, a reduction in the total time span of the program and a revised grading system.

ASSISTANCE

Greater attempts were made, according to Moot Court Board

members, to acquaint local attorneys and judges with the issues in the case.

Also, assistance with problems was obtained from the **Barristers Club of San Francisco**, which is composed of younger members of the San Francisco Bar and local judges were asked to choose the type of problem they would like to hear.

For the first time, oral presentations were completed prior to the Christmas recess, allowing for grading to be completed early in February and awards to be presented on Feb. 10. Last year, Moot Court awards were not given out until April.

GRADING

Grading was also re-evaluated in an effort to reduce the individual differences in each student judge's grading scheme.

Under the revised system, each round-winning brief and every brief with a score over 86 was considered for an over-all award.

CHAIRMAN

"My over-all impression of this year's competition is that it was quite successful," said Jones. We tried quite a few innovations

—Continued on Page 9

Hastings Hosts A. B. A. Traffic Court Conference

By PAUL GRAY

Judges, prosecutors, and other traffic court officials from 20 western states met at Hastings College of the Law last January 30 through February 3, to hear more than twenty-five nationally known traffic and legal experts discuss latest developments in the improvement of traffic courts.

JOINT EFFORT

The conference was conducted by the American Bar Association's Traffic Court Program and the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, in cooperation with Hastings College of the Law. More than seventy-five traffic court judges, prosecutors and court clerks attended the five-day session. Speakers included traffic court specialists, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and safety experts.

The conference opened Monday, January 30, with remarks by Dean Arthur M. Sammis of Hastings, Roy A. Bronson, San Francisco lawyer, chairman of the ABA Standing Committee on Traffic Court Program, James P. Economos, Chicago, director of the ABA Traffic Court Program, Robert H. Reeder, Assistant Counsel for the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and other conference officials.

THE MONDAY SESSION

During the Monday session, a film entitled "Action Program for Traffic Courts" prepared conferees for a discussion by Mr. Economos on judicial responsibilities and the role of the court in traffic safety. Later, Mr. Reeder outlined the position and duties of prosecutors in traffic courts and Commissioner Harold Sullivan, Sacramento, California State Highway Patrol, discussed the role of enforcement officials and the court. Following that, the role of the national driver register maintained in Washington, D.C., was described by Wendell Eames of that city, chief of driver performance service in the Office of Highway Safety. Finally on Monday, Mr. Reeder covered key points concerning evidence in traffic cases.

THE TUESDAY SESSION

On Tuesday, highlights in-



DELEGATES GATHER in Moot Court Room for discussion of current problems facing today's traffic courts.



JUDGES, PROSECUTORS and other Traffic Court officials register for Conference.

cluded a discussion by Richard L. Samuels, Chicago Assistant to the Director of the ABA Traffic Court Program, on what constitutes a traffic case and whether the action is civil or criminal. A review of the laws of arrest in traffic case was then presented by Mr. Reeder. A film, "Procedure in the Traffic Courtroom" preceded a discussion of the rights of defendants in traffic courts by Mr. Economos, along with a discussion of national standards which have been set up for traffic courts across the nation.

Mrs. B. V. Todd, director women's division, Auto-

motive Safety Division, Washington, D.C., addressed the conferees on the topic of "Better Traffic Courts—Key to Safety." Other topics during the day included the need for model rules to be followed in handling traffic cases, and use of the American Bar Association's uniform traffic complaint form. The Tuesday session concluded with a discussion of what constitutes "reckless driving."

THE WEDNESDAY SESSION

On Wednesday, the conferees heard a discussion of the legal aspects of radar

—Continued on Page 7

ANNOUNCEMENT

In mid-March Hastings will host the **NATIONAL LAW JOURNAL CONFERENCE**. Law schools from throughout the country will participate in the activities which will take place at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel. The **CONFERENCE** will feature guest speakers, social events, and seminars all aimed at an exchange of ideas on the problems of running a successful law journal program. The next issue of the *Voir Dire* will give full coverage to this important event.

PLACEMENT SWINGS INTO HIGH GEAR

MANY FIRMS AND ORGANIZATIONS SEEK QUALIFIED HASTINGS STUDENTS

by STEVE SLATKOW

Hastings college of the law, which has for so many years been considered one of the best law schools in the United States, has lacked some of the student services provided by other schools. One of the main areas of deficiency has been the lack of an active and effective placement service.

BEGINNING

Under Dean Snodgrass there was no organized placement service. Interviews were held, but a cohesive and continuing plan with adequate promotional work was lacking.

Under the guidance of Dean Sammis and Dean Anderson an organized placement service had its beginning. Dean Anderson was placed in charge of the placement service and a much friendlier atmosphere was created for interviewing law firms.

MORE WORK

It became evident that much more work and development was needed before a truly enthusiastic, aggressive placement program could be developed. In the Spring of 1966 ASH appointed a placement committee headed by Robert Radway. This committee, together with Dean Anderson, then developed the idea of placing a student in a position actively promoting and coordinating the placement service, while working along with the administration. The program got fully under way with the financial support of the Alumni Association during the summer of 1966.

SUMMER

Under the direction of Carol Kornblum, the work over the summer consisted mainly of publicizing the program. It was necessary that the idea of a placement program at Hastings become known throughout the profession in order to get a response from possible employers in the coming year. The student aspect of the placement program has continued this year through the appointment of Jim Warren, a hard-working member of the third-year class.

REGULAR OFFICE

Jim has established a regular office in the Annex at 55 Hyde Street, Room 105, where the office is presently open every afternoon from 1:00 to 4:00. It is hoped that in the near future these hours can be extended.

The main work of the office this year has been to organize and schedule the contacts between the students and the prospective employers. Without the help of a clerical staff it has been difficult to carry on the amount of promotional work that is desired, but it is hoped that this will be remedied in the near future when a part-time secretary is hired.

EARLY CONTACTS

Initially 300 large firms throughout the state were contacted regarding on-campus interviews. This was followed up by telephone contacts to 75 bay area firms and a general mailer was sent to 1000 bay area alumni, informing them of the type of program that was being established and soliciting their support. Appearances were also made before two of the local bar associations and advertisements were placed in the Briefcase and the Recorder, two local legal periodicals.

RESULTS

When one considers the lack of promotional work done in the past, the amount of progress that has been made is encouraging. The results for the first year have been excellent, and the procedure that has been established has proven to be very successful. Dean Anderson has expressed the opinion that our program is far superior procedurally to that ex-

isting at schools like Boalt Hall and Stanford. This feeling has also been expressed by those members of the profession who have made use of the program during the past year.

PROCEDURE

After the initial contact is received from the employer, this procedure consists of the placement office first scheduling an interview time. A notice is then posted on the placement bulletin board located on the mezzanine, describing the job and giving other pertinent details, with an attached sign-up sheet. The resumes of those students who sign up to be interviewed are then taken from the resume files and copies are sent to the firms. The interviewer then decides whom he would like to interview.

INTERVIEW

The placement office has no say in which students will be interviewed but merely plans the schedule for those students whom the firm picks. The interview schedule is then posted and students who are scheduled are requested to initial their times to show their approval of the scheduled time. It is the responsibility of each student to know when his interview will be held and to be present for that interview.

ON CAMPUS

So far this year 52 firms and organizations have made use of the program and have held interviews on campus. Twenty of these interviews also involved second-year students. One hundred and twenty-two third-year and 51 second-year students have utilized the facilities of the office and have had at least one interview. Also, 224 hours have been spent by firms interviewing on campus. In addition to the firms holding interviews on campus, another 60 firms and organizations have contacted the office seeking students to work part time and permanently in a legal capacity. There has also been information received from seven courts throughout the country seeking clerks.

COOPERATION

Although these figures have been very satisfactory for such a new program, it is hoped that more students will take advantage of the program by submitting resumes to Jim Warren and by constantly checking the notices posted on the placement bulletin board on the mezzanine. Many of these notices involve the student taking the initiative and contacting the firms directly. The placement office has laid the groundwork for this aspect of the program and will continue to expand it through its public relations work; but it depends on the enthusiastic cooperation of the student body in answering these requests in a mature and business-like manner for its ultimate success.

RESEARCH POOL

Another aspect of the growing placement program at Hastings has been the establishment of the Hastings Research Pool. The basic idea behind the research pool is that it provides a quick, efficient research source for individual members of the legal community seeking the solution to a particular legal problem. The person seeking to utilize the research pool need only contact the Student Placement Office to secure a Hastings student within a 24-hour period. To date, 20

research jobs ranging from three hours to 99 hours have been filled.

ALUMNI

Along with the student program the Alumni Placement program under the guidance of Dean Anderson has grown appreciably. The alumni are kept informed of job opportunities with firms that want people who have already passed the bar. In the past year 220 firms and organizations have made use of this service.

SMALL FIRMS

As far as the student is concerned, the on-campus interviews and the posted job opportunities are the most obvious aspects of the placement program; but this is not the whole picture. Many firms, especially the smaller ones, do not wish to interview on campus, but feel if the right person comes along a job would be available.

These contacts are now mainly handled through Dean Anderson's office on an informal basis. The Dean puts what he feels are eligible students in contact with the firms and the firm then handles the matter on its own. As the placement office becomes more established it is hoped that more firms will make use of the on-campus program rather than attempting to hire solely through their own office.

PROBLEMS

Although the placement program here at Hastings has made tremendous gains in the last year, many problems still exist. One of the big criticisms of the placement service expressed by the student body has been the inability of the service to provide interviews for students in the middle and lower half of their respective classes. Of course it should be realized that most firms have only a day or two to conduct interviews and because of the size of the classes at Hastings the interviewer must select which students to interview out of the many that sign up. Usually these men have only grades to use as the basis for their selection.

SOLUTION

While this explains the reason for the lack of interviews for students with lower averages, it does not give a solution to the problem. The solution probably does not lie within the power of the student placement service but is rather within the control of the alumni placement service. Once a student has graduated and passed the bar examination his chances of getting a job rise appreciably and this is when he should fully utilize the alumni job listing which is sent out monthly by the Placement Service to those alumni requesting it.

COMPETITION

The students must realize that the main cities in California are prime areas for those seeking jobs and the Hastings Graduate is not only competing with graduates of other law schools in California but also those from other top law schools throughout the country.

EXPANSION

Another major problem is the maintaining of the continued expansion of the placement service. The basic program has been established and the initial contacts have been made but the growth must not stop here.

—Continued on Page 10



IN MEMORIAM

G. Richard Wicks, Visiting Professor of Law, at Hastings since 1965, died in his sleep on December 29, 1966. The Hastings community expresses its regret and sorrow over his loss. Professor Wicks competency as a teacher, his sense of humor, and friendliness, were well-known to his students.

He received his A.B. and J.D. from Willamette University in Oregon. In 1966 has was named outstanding alumni of the year by the Willamette Law school. Professor Wicks spent most of his academic career as a professor of law at the University of Southern California. In 1958 and 1959 he was a Sterling Fellow at Yale University.

In addition to teaching, Professor Wicks conducted a successful bar review course. Although a private concern, this course has been recognized as a major contribution towards the education of law students.

Professor Wicks is survived by his wife, Mary, and three children.

Viet Nam Commentary

by JOHN BUFFINGTON

(Ed. Note: Lt. J. G. Buffington has just completed three years active duty as a navigator for the U.S. Navy. Two of those years were spent off the coast of Viet Nam.)

For several years the United States has been involved in an "escalation" in Viet Nam. The Army, Air Force, Marines, Navy and Coast Guard comprise a 400,000 man force that inhabit the area from the 17th parallel to the southernmost tip of the Mekong Delta. Fifty million dollars a day is poured into this relatively small piece of real estate as the Air Force units strike at will and the ground forces "hump it" through the jungled mountains and slosh it through the deltas.

TRADITIONAL SPECTRUM

After returning from nearly two years of active duty off the coast of Viet Nam I was interested in the civilian opinion with regard to this conflict. As I had somewhat sensed from various reports that I had received while in South East Asia, the feeling ran the traditional spectrum: at one end, American want to use atomic weapons and go as far as China; at the other end, Americans preach love and negotiation.

ATROCIOUS THING

Personally, I think the weight of reason lies with those who claim that the U.S. has no business in Viet Nam. The United States is simply using power diplomacy to gain selfish ends, and in the process of this power move the U.S. kills civilians with an atrocious thing called "napalm."

IDEALISM—PRAGMATISM

Idealistically, these arguments are certainly strong arguments, but these accusations offer no alternative except withdrawal. This, of course, is exactly what the idealists desire, but are we to view all of our country's methods idealistically or must we mix idealism with pragmatism?

LOOKING BACKWARD

In order to take a pragmatic

look at the present U.S. position in Viet Nam, one must view the situation historically. At the end of World War II the U.S. wanted nothing more than to bring its conquering heroes home where they could be loved and worshipped. The U.S. government seemed to forget that it was the most powerful force in history. Hence, when we pulled our troops out of South East Asia, a huge power vacuum was created.

VIET VICTIM

Viet Nam was a victim of this withdrawal. The Vietnamese had hoped for independence, but, instead, French Colonial power returned. To oppose this colonial movement, the Vietnamese formed the Viet Minh.

AMERICAN DEFENSE

At this time the United States was experiencing a paranoic distrust of both Russia and Red China. Hence, the State Department formulated the strategy of encircling the communist bloc countries in Western Europe with Air Force and Naval power. No American Policy was created to deal with Southeast Asia.

GENEVA FAILURE

While the U.S. was concerning itself with Russia and Western

—Continued on Page 11

From the President's Desk

The Franchise of Student Government

By BRUCE S. SILVERMAN
ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF HASTINGS

"THE FRANCHISE OF STUDENT GOVERNMENT"

A great deal has been written and said about the activities of today's college students. As a whole, they are more outspoken, and better read than students of past years, and are more cognizant and interested in the activities of the non-academic community. Their actions are the subject of intense observation and discussion by newspapers, weekly magazines, television news programs, and television "specials" on education.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

The public is interested in what the college student is doing—for in his hands lies the future of America. "The students of today will be America's leaders tomorrow." The typical student, no matter how brilliant academically, is no longer the "ivory tower" stereotype. He knows "what's happening." Students are questioning the values and qualities of their society. Symptoms of their questioning are demonstrated by their involvement in the civil rights movement, protests over the war in Vietnam, and, in the case of law students, the provision of legal aid for indigents. No longer does the student feel that he has to "get out of school" to start making his contribution to the betterment of society.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT'S EFFICACY

The fact of student interest and awareness presents a challenge to both the college administration and student government alike. Will the student government take hold of student desires and protests and present them to the administration with good taste and responsibility? Or will Mario Savio leaders who gain the student body's support because student government has failed its franchise, lead the students with the consequences of unlawful acts, direct action, and utter chaos? Will college administrations continue to force such movements as the Berkeley Free Speech Movement, outside the realm of law and order, outside the realm of the conference table and discussion? Will college administrators continue to defer recognition of the fact that a college exists to educate STUDENTS? Will college administrators continue to downgrade and work outside legitimate student government thus destroying the ability to present student interests in an orderly manner? When will college administrators learn to consider student government requests and act on them, so as to give student government legitimacy? In the answers to these questions lies the solution to much of the unrest on the modern American campus today.

THE FRANCHISE

The franchise of student government exists basically for four reasons: 1) to act as a recognized organization to present student ideas, suggestions, and complaints about their educational environment to the college administration, 2) to assist the administration in carrying out its policy goals, 3) to provide services to the student body, such as intramural athletics and social events, that the administration is neither willing, nor able to provide, and 4) to provide experience in leadership and in the exercise of responsibility to those students who participate in the activities of student government. The remainder of this short article will be devoted to the most important function of student government—the presentation of suggestions and ideas to the college administration.

MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION

Certainly the most important reason for the franchise of student government is to present in an orderly fashion, after much time and deliberation, suggestions concerning how the students feel their educational environment can be improved. These suggestions do not ordinarily have to be "demands." But nevertheless, they should be given careful consideration by the college administration, and be answered in express terms—why things have to remain as they are, or why action on a specific suggestion cannot be taken at this time.

For example, if there is a grading policy that the students disagree with, and an alternative plan is suggested, the student body must be told why the new plan won't work, and why the old way of doing things is the best way. If a first year student wants a loan, and is told that he can't have one, the administration must have a good reason why he can't have it. A simple "NO" for an answer will no longer do. A logical and rational explanation must be given; for, from the very start of a college student's career, he is repeatedly reminded that he must think logically, clearly, and rationally. If today's student questions, it is because the very education he is acquiring stimulates questioning and compels him to seek the truth and base his judgement on facts, not his visceral reactions. Because of this education, the contemporary student is extremely alert, and, consequently, will not take a stand or agree with a position until he has spent time sifting the issue and weighing the arguments both pro and con.

COMMUNICATION

Where does this leave student government? What is the

—Continued on Page 4

Unique Program

By MARSHALL THURBER
FEATURE EDITOR

Any student who is interested in rounding out his legal education in both the academic and practical aspects should seriously check into the special **E. Barrett Prettyman Fellowships at Georgetown University Law Center** in Washington, D. C. The assets of this program can best be described by tracing the typical "Prettyman Fellow" as he travels through the two-year program.

FORMAL CONTENT

The formal course content uses the seminar device. Both the first year criminal seminar and the second year civil seminar involve 75 hours of instruction, (the equivalent of a five semester hour course). In addition, each intern is required to undertake a two hour seminar on the impact of poverty upon the law, a two hour seminar on civil procedure, and either four hours of work in the Department of Psychiatry in the School of Medicine at Georgetown University, or four hours of work at a graduate level in the School of Social Work at Catholic University or Howard University, or four hours of work at a graduate level in criminology at American University. Moreover, a collateral duty for second year interns is to participate in the Criminal Trial Institute of the Junior Bar Section of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

PRACTICAL CONTENT

On the practical end of this graduate program the new interns arrive at Georgetown in September of each year. During the months of September, October, and November, the first year interns engage in seminar discussions with various authorities in criminal proceedings. Over 600 cases are briefed and discussed, and additional time is devoted to lectures from prosecutors, defense counsel, juvenile court officials, police authorities, probation officials, psychiatrists and others.

TRIAL ADVOCACY

On two days each week the interns participate in trial demonstrations in order to obtain individualized instruction in the art of trial advocacy. These are experienced in typical trial situations of the type likely to be met in criminal cases such as the cross-examination of witnesses, the introduction of documentary and demonstrative evidence, the conduct of voir-dire examinations, closing arguments, and sentencing hearings. Special emphasis is placed upon the issues of suppression of evidence, utilization of the Jencks act, trial discovery, the utilization of pre-trial motions, the assertion of the insanity defense, and the ethical considerations which must be considered by defense counsel in a criminal case.

MONTHS FOLLOWING

During the months of December and January, the first year interns serve as assistants to the second year interns in criminal trials and in the preparation of briefs. February and March are spent as Associate Counsel to the Legal Aid staff attorneys or court appointed counsel in more serious cases such as murder and rape. At the end of March the interns will accept appointments

—Continued on Page 4

Millions In Loans Part II

By BILL KITCHEN

The story I wrote for the January 30, 1967, **Voir Dire** raised many questions about the lack of a National Defense Education Act Loan funds at Hastings. The story was not complete; there were additional facts which the administration furnished me after the last article was published. I believe they add depth and perspective to what you already know about the NDEA program, and I am happy to stipulate to the administration's comments:

FALSE IMPRESSION

"A recent article in **Voir Dire** apparently has created the impression that Hastings College of the Law has done nothing to improve the Student loan posture with reference to National Defense Education Act loans. Specifically the impression has been created that 'These loans are not available at Hastings because we have no clerical mechanism to handle the applications.' If it were a simple matter of processing the application there would be no difficulty whatsoever and this College could handle those applications with its present clerical staff in the same manner that it has handled other loan programs.

CRUX

"The crux of the matter is that there is more to it than just a processing of applications. Initially, to become eligible for participation, the College would have to provide matching funds. These matching funds are not available from State appropriations and can come only from endowments, grants, or other non-appropriated funds. Additionally, the College must process the application and must thereafter service the loan throughout its term. That simply means that the participating College must have something comparable to a loan department to handle collections, determine when, if ever, the loan or interest thereon can be forgiven under the terms of the Act, keep track of the borrowers, and so on.

CAL.

"It may be thought that it would be a simple matter to secure an increased appropriation to provide funds for the necessary clerical assistance but this is not the case. The State cannot legally provide such funds any more than it can provide the matching funds. The College long ago investigated the possibility of securing the assistance of the University of California at Berkeley to perform these banking functions for Hastings. The University has an office of about nine engaged in nothing but this particular activity, all of them paid from non-appropriated funds. The University noted that it would have to increase its staff to take care of Hastings students and would expect to be compensated for this additional expense in the event it did take over the task. It further indicated that it had no intention of taking over. Thus, even assuming the University would take over the job the College has no funds available, roughly \$10,000 per year, to pay for these services. Certain students have volunteered their services to handle the assorted clerical and supervisory work involved in such a program and this offer is deeply appreciated. This task would be, as indicated, a continuing operation until total abandonment of the program and the repayment of loans outstanding upon that abandonment. It cannot, therefore, properly be established on the basis of volunteer help which, while now available, may well not be available in the years to come.

PROBLEM

"Essentially, the problem is not one of lack of clerical assistance but one of entering upon a banking operation of a continuing nature. The difficulties of so doing were clearly outlined in a previous **Voir Dire** article appearing in the October 15, 1966, issue.

"The College Administration has not been unmindful of the necessity of increasing the availability of loans and at the same time is attempting to increase its deposit in the United Student Aid Fund sufficiently to permit greatly increased borrowing by Hastings' students.

"Aside from the above, the College Administration has been instrumental in securing a Federal grant of \$758,000 for the addition to the main building. Destruction of the existing building on the site of the addition is scheduled for this coming summer and bids for that work will be taken in April."

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Having stipulated to these comments by our administration, I would like to add two additional comments of my own.

First, some of the endowments, grants, and other non-appropriated money which Hastings receives, could be used as the 10% matching money for the NEDA loan program.

Second, if contracting the "banking operation" to the University of California or to some other entity—such as a bank or foundation—will cost \$10,000 or more each year, we should work out a program to raise it. The creation of a way into the NEDA program is a worthy project for everyone who cares about this school: Associated Students, legal fraternities, wife's club, faculty, administration, alumni, and private benefactors. And these groups contain a good deal of ingenuity and talent.

We must make a clear commitment to obtain the NEDA program by a specified date — such as September, 1967 — and get to work. Responsibility for all of this work should not fall on the shoulders of our administration; although the administration may be in the best position to assign the divisions of labor among the various groups.

From The President's Desk

Continued from Page 3—

answer to student unrest on the campus? Communication is the key. Communication engenders understanding and through understanding and discussion emerge unknown facts and an appreciation of the views of others. Soon, the process of solving many of our existing problems begins. Without such communication, war in the international community of nations is inevitable; without such communication in the academic community, war is also inevitable. Nations are trying to gain "world peace through the rule of law." Peace between college administrations and students should be gained through the rule of law. But it must be noted that the genius of modern government requires that the rule of law be not arbitrary; justice is impossible without a fair hearing on all sides. Law is neither inflexible nor arbitrary but subject to orderly change and modification to meet the needs of a changing society. Law that is capricious is not law.

OPEN HALLWAYS

Therefore, if the college administration wishes to have students act within the law, it should be their policy to open the channels of communication and keep them open. It is when these channels are closed that you have the Berkeley type movement and confrontation. Where there is communication, mutual ideas for progress can be discussed. It should be the goal of this college, as other colleges and universities, to brighten up the hallways to the mezzanine; not to unscrew the lightbulbs.

A lesson should be learned from the course of the civil rights movement today. Civil disobedience and other forms of direct actions were a result of the inability of the American Negro to attain his goals through the normal channels which democracy leaves open to other groups. With no adequate representation by secondary groups, alienated from society because of being unable to participate in the normal every day activities, by being unable to vote, Negro masses were available for mobilization for direct action.

SAME MISTAKE

This is the same mistake the Berkeley administration made. They cut off the channels of communication, destroyed the process of orderly change, derided student government, and left the student body with no channel of communication with the administration. And surely to follow was the mass behavior; direct action tactics of the Berkeley Free Speech Movement. The most desirable method for social change in the civil rights movement is admittedly not civil disobedience. But who bears the ultimate blame and responsibility for such courses of action? I contend that such actions do not occur where the channels of communication remain open.

SINCERITY

In addition to opening the channels, there must be good faith, and there must be cooperation. Students must appreciate the problems of the college administration and the hard fact that meaningful changes cannot be effected overnight. Students must assume that their administrators, until proven otherwise, are doing their utmost, to make their college a finer educational institution. On the other hand, the administration must also show good will; they must realize that today's student is not just trying to make noise like the fraternity men of yesteryear, but is deeply concerned with the progress and efficacy of the institution he is attending—that he wants to get the most from his educational experience and to help his college grow and develop in any way that he can.

Surely, it is impossible for students and administration to agree on every issue; but we must remember that through discussion each will come to appreciate the other's position. Students will not be forced to break the law in order to make their point. And towards this end, the administration must realize that students do have a right to comment upon the educational process which so concerns them and to suggest, in a spirit of mutual inquiry, fresh approaches to the problems of their chosen academic community.

CHALLENGE

It is quite clear that there is a challenge before both the college administration and students to cooperate in the academic community. The challenge is to the student's government also. The college administration must allow the student to present the problems of the students; the students must allow their government to represent them. This places a tremendous responsibility on the leadership of student government, but it can and it will be met. But in order for student government to meet its franchise, the administration must allow it to be an effective voice and give it legitimacy in the eyes of the law school community. To do this requires changes in attitudes and cooperation among students, their government, and the college administration. I am confident that this will happen. For if it doesn't, the modern American College will not be able to avert the Berkeley type confrontation which is so harmful to all educational institutions. To help avert anarchic confrontation by providing reasoned dialogue is surely the franchise of student government.

Unique Program

Continued from Page 3—

to represent indigents as principal counsel. During the next five months they undertake court assignments in the United States District Court and the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. First year interns will refer civil matters of significance to the second year interns who will be working with the Neighborhood Legal Services Project.

THE SECOND YEAR

Beginning in the middle of the second September, the interns are relieved of the indigent appointments for two months. At this time each intern receives instruction in the fields of landlord and tenant law, public welfare law, bankruptcy and wage earner plans, small claims, and domestic relations of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

FIVE CRIMINAL CASES

In December and January the intern accepts criminal assignments with a maximum case load of five criminal cases and he tries these cases with the assistance of the new first year interns who have yet to be admitted to the bar. At the same time, the second year intern begins to work as assistant to Neighborhood Legal Service as lawyers.

PROGRAM ENDS

At the beginning of February the interns will divide their time between neighborhood law offices and the offices of the program and handle civil matters referred to the first year interns plus proceedings in which the legality of the confinement of former clients of the Legal Aid Agency or the Internship Program is contested or on appeal. This continues until August, when the program ends.

Fraternity Briefs

PHI DELTA PHI

by DAVE O'BRIEN

The season of Conditionals and Finals has caused Phi Delta Phi to be fairly inactive in recent weeks. However, there are several events planned for spring semester. Our faculty luncheon program began on February 17, with a short visit with Professor Milton Green, past national president of Phi Delta Phi.

FUTURE MEETINGS

Future gatherings will be with Professors Munster and Falknor and with two interesting outside speakers. These luncheons are held from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., on Fridays.

FOOD AND WINE

An initiation ceremony is being planned for March. It will be held in conjunction with the chapters from Boalt, U.S.F. and Stanford. A banquet will follow. Another spring event is a wine-tasting trip to the Napa Valley. And, the annual Faculty Banquet is being planned for April. It will take place at the Marines' Memorial Building. Possible guest speakers include: Justice Raymond L. Sullivan, Thomas Lynch, Robert Finch, and Roger Heyns. This event is the highlight of the year. It should be an enjoyable and interesting evening and a fitting way to conclude the school year—before finals.

PHI ALPHA DELTA

by ART CURRAN

Phi Alpha Delta reports that its Spring program is now in full swing. The program started in January with a Student-Faculty Coffee Hour with Dean Munster, Professor Newman and Professor Green.

HASTINGS DIRECTORY

PAD's first Hastings Directory was made available free to all students during the second week of February. A few additional copies will be made available in the Administrative Office. The Directory will be published annually by PAD as a service to the students of Hastings. The 1967-68 edition of the Directory is scheduled for publication in October of 1967.

POLICE TOUR

The latter part of February saw an evening tour of the Oakland City Police Department and City Jail conducted by the Community Relations Division of the Department. During the week following the tour, brothers and pledges found time to enjoy one of the ever-popular PAD cocktail parties.

INITIATION

The program will continue in March with an Initiation Ceremony on the afternoon of March 11 in the court room of Judge Warren Madden. The ceremony will be followed that evening by the annual Initiation Banquet, with cocktails, dining and dancing at The Leopard. Judge Joseph Kennedy will be the featured speaker.

TO FOLLOW

Following the Easter recess, the months of March, April and May will offer the following activities: a lawyers' seminar, a pledge-sponsored hayride, another student-faculty coffee hour, a dinner-dance, and more.

XEROX

PAD's Xerox machine will be available until the end of finals this year. This will make the machine available to the students approximately six weeks longer than last year. The funds provided by PAD's Xerox operations were instrumental in the creation of PAD's Emergency Loan Fund now available to the student body. Future plans include an annual scholarship contribution from these funds.

PLEDGES

The gentlemen who will be initiated into Temple Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta on March 11 are: Bob Anderson, Tom Beaty, Peter Davis, Ron Fenolio, Jim Hazard, Bill Hulsey, Allan Jacobs, Pete Jacobs, Paul Koenig, Allen Lee, Hap L'Huereux, Walter Maund, Rod Melville, Larry Miller, Gary Moore, Mike Olden, Dennis O'Sullivan, Dick Phillips, Cliff Ross, David Schwartz, Rich Reed, Gordon Reitman, Steve Sorem, Charles Scott, and Eric Walling.

HARRY B. LAKE

LAW BOOKS New - Used

TEXT BOOKS

CASEBOOKS

OUTLINES

BRIEFS

REVIEWS

STATIONERY

PRACTICE

SETS —

REPORTS

DIGESTS

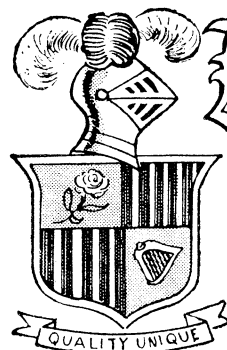
ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Student Store
UN 3-2900

138 McALLISTER ST.

Main Store
SU 1-3719

339 KEARNY ST.



Knights'

Delicatessen
and
Restaurant

234 McAllister

— STUDENT MEAL TICKET —

Full course meals usually \$2.60 each if purchased separately. Wide selection. No restrictions — feed your friends and relatives too!

Wives Club

By SHERYL POMERENK

The Annual Barrister's Ball, co-sponsored by the Hastings Wives' Club and the Associated Students, is the news item of the month. It is to be held this Saturday, February 25, from nine in the evening until one. For the third year, the ball will be held in the beautiful Sheraton Palace at Market and New Montgomery.

TICKETS

Tickets to the one big dance of the year are available through section representatives for four dollars a couple. The evening will feature dancing to the Dick Rhienhart Orchestra. Liquid refreshments are available at the Pied Piper Bar adjoining the ballroom.

DRESS

Dress for the dance will range from dressy to formal, it is up to you. Everyone is urged to come and feel free to invite other couples.

SPEAKER

The regular February meeting of the Wives' Club entertained those who attended. Paul Speegle, a glamorous and well-known Bay Area personality, was the featured speaker. A graduate of Hastings, he has been a drama critic, television and radio program manager and college professor. Presently he is the Public Relations Director for Roos/Atkins and a panelist on KGO-TV ("Oh, My Word," Saturdays at 10.30 p.m.).

FASHION SHOW

A special date for wives to reserve is Saturday, March 25. At 11:30 a.m. at the Red Chimney Restaurant in Stonestown there will be a Spring Fashion Show and Luncheon. (This will be in place of the regular March Stonestown is a shopping center in the southwest corner of The City near San Francisco State College and Daly City. Local merchants are providing the fashions and Hastings Wives will do the modeling.

For only \$3.50 you will have a fun, social afternoon, a good lunch (those who have eaten at the Red Chimney will attest to its excellence), a look at the newest fashions and an extra chance to wear your Easter Bonnet. Mothers and friends are more than welcome!

SPRING LECTURES

The Spring Lecture Series is well under way and the first three speakers spoke to packed houses. Below is a revised schedule which takes into consideration vacation dates. This is the only activity of the Wives' Club which requires paid membership. Outside guests are asked to pay 75 cents a lecture. Again wives are asked to be on time for the lectures which begin at 11:40 a.m. sharp!

COOK BOOK

The few remaining copies of "Tortes, Tarts, and Other Edible Properties" are sold

Schedule for Wives Club Lecture Series:

- 2/25 Types of law - Equity. Prof. Fraser.
 3/4 Nature of the legal profession.
 3/11 The organized bar.
 VACATION
 4/1 The lawyer and his client. Prof. Anderson.
 4/8 Interpretation of statutes. Prof. Powell.
 4/15 The trial of a case and the appellate structure. Prof. Werchick.
 4/22 The problem of practice building.
 4/29 Practical consideration of legal practice. Panel Discussion.
 5/6 The social side of the legal profession . . . The Wife's Domain.

at the lectures and the Saturday morning hot dog sales. The cookbook is a winner and can be found in the homes of such notables as Herb Caen, Mel Belli, Judge Lenore Underwood, et cetera. So be sure to get yours while they are still available.

CO-OP

Susan Berryhill, babysitting chairman, reminds every wife with youngsters that it is never too late to join in the co-op. For information she can be reached at 221-1069.

CHAIRMAN

Newly elected chairman

ARTISTS' SERIES

The artists of the Quartetto Italiano, noted for their perfection of sound will play to the San Francisco College Artists' Series audience at 3:00 p.m. on Sunday, February 26, in the Creative Arts Auditorium at 1600 Holloway. Admission is not charged.

In its twenty-first season, this ensemble has toured America eight times drawing wide acclaim for their unique sound. It made its debut in this country in 1951.

SMALL START

The Quartetto Italiano's first performance took place on November 12, 1945, in Carpi, a little town near Modena, in north-central Italy. It followed by appearances in other small places but by 1949 they arrived—a memorial concert in the Milano Teatro Alla Scala.

An ever-increasing number of engagements in Europe and in the United States and Canada has become the Quartetto Italiano's experience.

WORKS

The artists have selected work by Beethoven, Stravinsky and Schumann for their San Francisco State appearance.

The subsequent Chamber Music Center program at the College will be the March 19 Chamber Orchestra Concert featuring members of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Robert Commanday.

The Artists' Series is directed by Ferenc Molnar, Professor of Music. It is sponsored by the May Treat Morrison Chamber Music Foundation of San Francisco.

for next year's bazaar (yes, we plan ahead Virginia), Sarah Johnson, is looking for willing volunteers from all areas to help her with her planning. Please call her at 386-7455 if you can help at all.

ELECTIONS

Names are also being taken by any officers for a slate to be elected as next year's Executive Board for the club. Please, if you are interested, feel free to contact any officers on Saturday mornings, at regular meetings, or at their home phones listed in the handbook given at the Fall Tea. The club cannot be successful without your help and encouragement.

Bridge, Chess Tournament

by PHIL SAVAGE

The 1967 Hastings Championship Bridge and Chess Tournaments are about to begin. Trophies will be given for first and second places, and there will be no entrance fee charge for either one. Students, professors, administrators and wives are all invited to participate in either or both events.

CHESS

The Chess Tournament will begin on February 24, and weekly matches will continue until the champion is determined. The games will be played weekly according to a posted schedule, and so the tournament should be able to be rapidly concluded.

BRIDGE

The Bridge Tournament will be "duplicate" style and will take place on Friday evening, March 3, at 6:30 p.m. It will be held in the student lounge and should be completed by 10:30 p.m. with the results announced by 11:00 p.m. An explanation of "duplicate" play will be given to any who have never played it before.

SIGN UP

In both events beginners as well as experts are invited to participate. Sign up now on the lists on the "Sports" bulletin board in the student lounge. Contact Phil Savage, III B, regarding any questions about either tournament.



SOCIAL CHAIRMEN Mrs. Michael Anderson and Mrs. Jeffrey Boly and their husbands (l-r) demonstrate attire for this year's annual BARRISTER BALL to be held this Saturday, Feb. 25, at the Sheraton Palace Hotel. Tickets are available in all classes from the class reps.

BARRISTER'S BALL

By JEFF BOLY

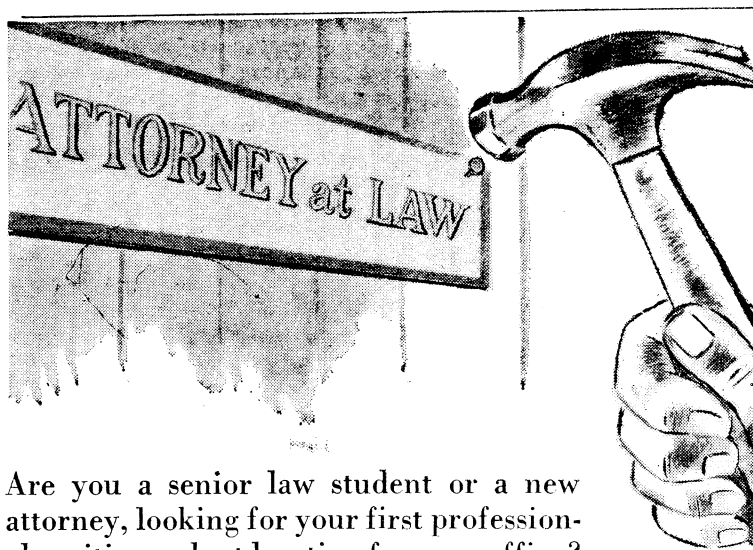
Now that Semester Exams and Moot Court are over, the ordeal we all face in May is the only ubiquitous cloud on the horizon. Hence the Wives' Club and the Associated Students have determined this to be an excellent time for the annual Barrister's Ball. Last year's dance was quite a success, even though it was held in the late Spring. This year's happier scheduling should contribute towards an even better affair.

DON'T DANCE

However, appropriate scheduling is only one of many improvements. The main emphasis of the Wives' Club planning has been to arrange a dance that will accommodate all. For example the invitations specify black tie optional, so that you can dress to fit your mood and still be "in." Furthermore, in addition to the Ralston Room, the Pied Piper Lounge of the Sheraton Palace Hotel has also been secured. For those who look forward to such occasions primarily as an opportunity to socialize, and do not really care to dance, the Pied Piper Lounge should be just the ticket. Finally, the Wives' Club assures us that the band will stay until at least 1:00 p.m. so that things won't come to an abrupt halt at the Cinderella hour, as they did last year.

FACULTY SWINGS

Most students would like to know their professors on a more informal basis. The Barristers Ball will be a good opportunity. The entire faculty has been invited, and Assistant Dean Munster assures us that the professors will be well represented. So why not make it a date? Saturday, February 25, 1967, at the Sheraton Palace Hotel. Dick Reinhart will be there with his Orchestra and we hope you will be there too.



Are you a senior law student or a new attorney, looking for your first professional position or best location for your office?

Do you know which foundation books to select for your library?

There's an expert in your vicinity who can help you with these and other questions you may have that concern your practice. He makes it his business to know opportunities occurring in your area.

Just drop us a line and we'll send you his name and address. Then contact him to see how much his tips help you.

You could turn his information into your business. No charge or obligation whatever for this advice.

For San Francisco area:

JAMES B. NOEL, JR.

For Peninsula area:

DON BLOCKHUS

DO 2-0227
 WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY
 1910 Russ Bldg.
 San Francisco 4

CONGRATULATIONS!

DAVE O'BRIEN

III-B

FOR WINNING THE T.V. RAFFLE

LAW and the POOR

by MIKE MILLER
ISSUE EDITOR

Today's law student and, in fact, the public in general, is becoming increasingly apprised of the extension of legal or constitutional rights to the poor. This has been the result of dramatic cases such as "Gideon" and "Escobedo." Less dramatic but more pervasive is the extension of legal services to the poor. This extension creates new problems for the legal community and new opportunity. It challenges today's law student; he must live with this extension and hopefully be a part of it. The law school curriculum will not aid one's perspective as to legal aid problems. This fact was recently recognized by the **American Law Student Association** in their report on **Extending Legal Services to the Poor**. In view of this, a general survey of legal aid is in order for both practicing lawyers and law students.

The organized bar has long recognized its responsibility to make basic legal services available to all who need them. The first legal aid clinics were established about seventy-five years ago. Now, over 250 legal aid offices and volunteer legal aid committees serve communities and indigents across the country. In many communities, including the Hastings community, law students have made significant contributions to these efforts as researchers, interviewers, investigators, and trial assistants.

With the advent of the "War on Poverty" and the Office of Economic Opportunity Legal Services Program in 1964, the question of the availability of legal services assumed new importance. It is too early to measure the impact of federal funding, but it is clear that the scope of legal aid has been and will continue to be broadened.

Some argue that a form of socialism is evolving and the independence of the legal profession is being threatened. So far, this has not been the case. And, it is being demonstrated that people locked in a cycle of poverty desperately need the services of lawyers. The legal issues and the subject matter may be different—no corporate mergers, anti-trust suits, or estate planning.

Nevertheless, there are numerous situations involving individuals and families in the low income group in our complex legal system where the advice and representation of a lawyer is indispensable: matters of housing, consumer credit, domestic relations, criminal law, and proceedings before administrative agencies. It is clear that the whole bundle of rights that the poor ought to share with the rest of use are meaningless to them unless legal representation is provided to give those rights reality.

Despite this verity the trend of legal talent has been away from the indigent community. It is common knowledge that law firms, especially large ones, are primarily concerned with the interests of corporate clients. Also, legal talent in the form of students from quality law schools has flowed heavily into large firms. Thus, there has been the high development of corporate protection and elaboration of legal procedures to handle problems of corporate enterprise as opposed to those who have cared for the problems of private citizens.

It is hoped that the new economic and legal programs will counter the above tendencies and provide the indigent with the legal talent he needs. Aside from the personnel problem there is the problem of the law itself. Needless to say, there is developing a whole new system of legal rules and regulations, a whole new insight into the way the law operates with respect to poverty.

—Continued on Page 11

Traffic Conference

Continued from Page 1—

and skidmarks followed by an actual demonstration of skidmark measurement and computation of estimated speeds conducted by the San Francisco police department under direction of Captain **Arthur P. Williams**. A talk by Mr. **M. R. Darlington**, director of the Auto Industries Highway Safety Committee, Washington, D.C., concerned motor vehicle inspections and their relationship to courts handling traffic cases.

During Wednesday afternoon, several San Francisco ministers comprised a panel on moral responsibilities in traffic which was lead by **Gene Brown**, Chicago Director of Religious Activities for the National Safety Council, with James P. Economos serving as moderator.

Later on Wednesday, **Ralph M. Kleps**, San Francisco, Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts presented views on "Court Administration — Statewide and Local." After hearing Mr. Economos explain mandatory court appearance policies as they affect non-resident violators and methods of budgeting court time and court "housekeeping" details, small groups of conferees discussed major problems which traffic court judges and prosecutors are facing today.

THE THURSDAY SESSION

Thursday's session dealt largely with penalization practices. **Ronald V. Thunen** of Sacramento, Chief of the division of driver's licenses in the State Department of Motor Vehicles presented his views on the need for driver improvement through driver licensing controls.

After lunch, the conference again broke into small sessions which discussed prepared problems on various types of sentencing which was followed by a report to the conference on solutions reached. Judge **Murray Anderson** city judge, Lake Charles, Louisiana, addressed the conferees on the topic, "Correcting the Young Traffic Violator."

Closing the Thursday session was a talk on rehabilitating problem drivers, given by Judge **Keith Leenhouts** of Royal Oak, Michigan. Judge Leenhouts is actively connected with "Project Misde-meanant." **Robert Montgomery, Jr.**, Washington, D.C., Director of the National Committee on Uniform Laws and Ordinances talked to conference participants on the need for uniform vehicle code and standardized rules of the road.

THE FRIDAY SESSION

Most of Friday's topics were in connection with the use of alcohol and drugs in relation to violation of traffic laws. **Royal A. Nielsen**, San Francisco, assistant to the managing director of the California Safety Foundation

Editorial

Crowned with Success

The effectiveness and purpose of a law school newspaper is often open to sharp criticism and reflection. Being dependent upon meager funds for existence, it does not always assume the quality and character of a typical college news publication. Dependent also upon the extracurricular efforts of students already burdened with time consuming legal studies and work patterns, the content of such a paper may, from time to time, fall below standards of professional quality expected and provided from similar legal publications.

ROLE

The majority of law school newspapers, and the **Voir Dire** in particular, have never assumed the position of chronicles of profound legal thesis. This is not our role in the law school community. We exist primarily as a "sound-ing board" of student opinion, and our essential purpose is to provide the student with a common forum in which to express himself in writing. As was stated in a prior editorial, "The **Voir Dire** exists, not as the organ of the administration, or the clarion of those who sit on the student council, but as the spokesman for the entire body of students." (See: Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 2.)

STANDARDS

As such, there are no professional standards of journalistic capability requisite to students who wish to make use of our forum. The only essential is one of desire, and the ability to express written thought in a responsible and informative manner.

LEEWAY

In order to carry out our proper function as a "sound-ing board" of student opinion, and in order to insure that the opinion expressed by the students reflects an honest and good faith appraisal of their law school environment, a great deal of leeway must be made by both the editorial staff of the **Voir Dire**, and by the school administration. Editors must refrain from excessive "blue penciling" and must offer the writers encouragement to think and act upon their own. Administrators must be careful to view direct criticism as the exercise of a basic freedom which needs no discussion in this editorial. Both restraints are often difficult to maintain, but they are essential to the success of our periodical.

BALANCE

The **Voir Dire** realizes that a balance must be preserved between the "right" of free speech, and the responsible "exercise" of that right. While this balance is often difficult to maintain, it has always been our purpose to attempt this goal. Such efforts are necessarily based upon the good faith attempts by each and every individual involved with our publication.

IN THE BEGINNING

As far as the school administration's position is concerned, perhaps it would be illuminating to offer a quotation from Vol. 1, No. 1, pg. 1 of the **Voir Dire**:

"Many generations of Hastings Law Students have gone without a student newspaper, and never missed it. The need for one has been proclaimed on at least five occasions since the Golden Jubilee Year, 1928. But the results always have been ephemeral.

"For that matter, the college had no Law Review at any time during its first 71 years. It was not until 1949, when the First Year Class numbered 513 and we had a student body of 915, that the first 'intramural' issue of the **Hastings Law Journal** (now a collector's item) saw the light of day.

"It seems not only appropriate but desirable that a publication devoted more to news than to scholarship should be established, in the hope that it may become a permanent feature of the Hastings way of life. There always has been need for a "Safety Valve," for a medium through which student opinion can express itself, and (on occasion) for a member of the faculty to respond.

Of one thing the Editors may be assureds nothing written in a temperate vein need be withheld from publication, for fear of censorship. Without freedom to editorialize as well as report, the new periodical would be doomed from the start.

"May the efforts of the Editors of the **Voir Dire** be crowned with success!"

David E. Snodgrass, Dean

CROWN

The "crown of success" has not at all times remained constant. However, the attempt to do justice to the crown has been an established precept of the **Voir Dire** since its inception. It would help to know that the school administration is appreciative of this attempt.

—BURTNETT

The Hastings

Voir Dire

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Steve Burnett

ISSUE EDITOR
Mike Miller

Associate Editor
Jeffery Boly
Feature Editor
Marshall Thurber
Business Manager
Doug Crosby
Photographer
Don Wilson

Managing Editor
Paul Malone
News Editor
Parke D. Terry
Circulation Manager
Robert Wheatly

ISSUE WRITERS

Paul Rogers Paul Gray Robert J. Radway
Sheryl Pomerenk Pat McMahon Martin Eber
Steve Slatkow Phil Savage Bruce S. Silverman
O. Richard Berger Art Curran Dave O'Brien
Harrison J. Sheppard John Murcho Bill Kitchen
Ned Huntington John Buffington

FACULTY ADVISOR . . .

Professor Ralph A. Newman

The Hastings **Voir Dire** is published 10 times a year by the Associated Students of Hastings College of the Law. Permission is granted to reprint any article or column herein, provided that credit is given both the author and the **Voir Dire**. Editorial Offices are at 198 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Editorials represent majority opinions of the **Voir Dire** Staff, and not necessarily those of the University or the Student Body. Letters and columns represent the opinions of the authors.

Lawyer, Attorney, Counselor

by HARRISON J. SHEPPARD

Though the law has been depicted as a "seamless web," it forms a coat of many colors for those who wear the cloth; this is certainly one of the attractions of the legal profession. The diverse roles assumed by the legal practitioner are reflected in the several names by which the practitioner is known: lawyer, attorney, counselor, advocate, (and in England especially) barrister and solicitor. For those who share this writer's interest in the origin of words and the way in which the origins of a word often illuminate its meaning, the following etymological excursion is offered. (Among other references, the author has relied considerably upon *Origins*, by Eric Partridge, MacMillan, 1959.)

LAWYER

Lawyer is the most general of the terms denoting the legal practitioner; it encompasses all others, generally meaning "one learned in the law." Its root, of course, is the word *law*, which derives from the same origin as the word "lie, (down)," the law being "that which is laid down." (Development: Middle English *lawe*; Old English *lagu* from Old Norse *log*, a layer or stratum, spring from Indo-European *legh*, to be lying flat, from whence the Greek and Latin words for "bed.")

The *-yer* is simply a variation of the agential *-er* denoting "person connected with," and coming to English from the Latin *-arius*.

Despite the generality of the word *lawyer* its obvious emphasis is upon the familiarity of the practitioner with the law itself; consequently, no term but *lawyer* would seem fitting in the following sentences:

"If books and laws continue to increase as they have done for 50 years past, I am in some concern for future ages, how any man will be learned, or any man a lawyer."—Swift, *Thoughts on Various Subjects*

"If it could be effectively decreed that all existing lay be wiped off the books today, the law would be continued without serious interruption in the minds and instincts of lawyers."—R. R. Cleveland, "On the Merits," *St. John's College Bulletin*

ATTORNEY

"Mr. Webster, I presume," said the stranger very polite, but with his eyes glowing like a fox's deep in the woods. "Attorney of Record for Jabez Stone," said Dan'l Webster. "Might I ask your name?" — Benet, *The Devil and Daniel Webster*

The primary meaning of the word *attorney* was once "an agent," but its present meaning is clearly "one who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him and who is qualified to act for him in legal proceedings." In the English practice, the term *attorney* was almost invariably applied to one who was also a solicitor. *Black's Law Dictionary* states that the term *attorney at law* as used in the United States usually includes the terms *barrister*, *counselor*, and *solicitor* as those terms are used in England. An *attorney of record* is one named by the client as the person upon whom service of papers may be made and whose name must appear somewhere in the official records of the case.

The early English spelling, during a time when "agent" was the primary significance of the term, was *atorneye* or *aturneye*. The word derives from the same root as the word "turn," possibly indicating the sense in which the attorney stands in the place or turn of another. However, the precise evolution of the word is not easily traceable, and it seems more likely that the attorney's function of transacting the business of his client reflects the origin of the word since the Old French word *atorner* meant to "arrange, dispose, or distribute." The French term was in turn traceable to the Latin *ad-* (to) plus *tornare*, meaning "to fashion in a lathe," (hence "to turn") from the Latin *tornus*, a lathe.

COUNSEL, COUNSELOR (Eng. COUNSELLOR)

Bacon, in his essay "Of Counsel," wrote:

"The greatest trust, between man and man, is the trust of giving counsel . . . The true composition of a counsellor, is rather to be skilful in their master's business, than in his nature; for then he is like to advise him, and not feed his humor."

It is apparent that the terms *counsel* and *counselor* reflect the advisory function of the practitioner, and the latter term has, in fact, the general significance of one who gives advice.

The term *counsel* is also used collectively to indicate the legal advocates united in the management of a case. In some states, the term *counsellor* may not be used to designate the attorney of record, since *counsellor* is not recognized as a technical title. Certain distinctions were formerly made in United States Supreme Court practice between *attorney* and *counsel* (see *Black's Law Dictionary*). *Counsel* and *counselor* have common roots with *council* and *councilor* (English *councillor*, which has resulted in some confusion among the terms. The latter terms indicate a deliberative body (or the deliberations occurring in such a body) and a member of such body, respectively.

Both *counsel* and *counselor* derive, through slightly different courses, from the Latin *consiliari*, meaning to give advice or to deliberate. From *consiliari* sprang, on the one hand, the Old French *conseillier* and Middle English *con-seiller* whence *counselor* and, on the other hand, the Old French *conseil* whence Middle English *counseil* whence *counsel*.

—Continued on Page 8

Senior Class

By NED HUNTINGTON
SENIOR CLASS PRESIDENT

Due to the work of Tom Wong, Dennis Caspe and Don Wilson the Class of '67 Year-book is 60 percent complete and on schedule for May delivery. The Book will open to a full page of color pictures and the lead article written by Herb Caen. The book will also contain essays and humor from contributors such as Dean Prosser, Professor Powell, and Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk, along with letters from the Governor and the Mayor.

BALANCE

A pictorial chronicle of the students, faculty, and activities will comprise the balance of the book. All of this will be done in a hardbound cover in midnight-blue with the new school seal emblazoned on the front in gold.

The book goes to print soon, so all orders must be in shortly, in order to be assured of getting a book.

GRADUATION

Graduation will be in the Fairmont Hotel in the Grand Ballroom. The date will be June 14 for the private Hastings ceremony and will begin at 2:30 p.m., following the ceremony there will be a no host cocktail party.

The Senior Banquet will be held that evening at 7:30 p.m. back in the Grand Ballroom. Entertainment will follow the dinner and feature such acts as the Hastings Repertory Group and the faculty and student glee clubs, along with the faculty chamber music quartet and a solo by Bill Prosser.

The following day June 15, 1967 the regular official University of California graduation will be held at Berkeley.

COSTS

Invitations—This will be your first expense. It is anticipated that these announcements will cost approximately 25¢ each and the supply is unlimited. They will be available in March.

Cap and Gown—For the first time Hastings has been authorized to use the Doctoral Hood and Gown. These will cost \$8.00 to rent plus a \$5.00 deposit. The rent covers both days. You will pick them up at the Fairmont and return them after the Berkeley graduation. The money will be due when you make your reservations for graduation in late March or early April.

Graduation Dinner—This will be the only other cost of graduation. Dinner at the Fairmont can be either Prime Rib or Chicken. The Chicken will cost \$7.25 which includes 18% for tax & tip which is required by the union. This will also be payable when you make your graduation reservations. If it seems high remember you're dining at the Fairmont.

The graduation committee has spent a great deal of time to keep the costs to the student low and at the same time promote an entertaining high class, well run affair that will be a pleasure to both the graduate and his parents.

FACULTY SUPPORTS J. D.

by STEVE BURTNETT
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

On Friday, February 10, 1967, the faculty of Hastings College of the Law unanimously endorsed a proposal favoring the adoption of the Juris Doctor degree. The vote came at a regularly scheduled faculty meeting, at which all but one member of the faculty was in attendance. The proposal carried the strong support and endorsement of Dean Sammis.

TIMELY

This faculty endorsement comes at a timely moment. Current consideration of the J.D. degree is at an all time high within the University of California legal community. The Hastings student body recently circulated a petition calling for the conferral of the J.D. degree by the Board of Regents this year, on a retroactive basis. This petition was signed by over 85% of the students. A.S.H. has also compiled a written brief, outlining student arguments in favor of the degree. Letters have been sent to each individual member of the Board of regents, introducing student support for the change, and outlining the reasons for this support.

BOALT AND U.C.L.A.

Boalt Hall and U.C.L.A. have also been actively considering adoption of the J.D. Boalt has taken a student poll, indicating 75% of the student body favors the change. The faculty at Boalt Hall is expected to endorse the J.D. sometime this month. Dean Halbach of Boalt has gone on record as favoring the degree. Early this month, a faculty-student committee at U.C.L.A. voted 6-1 in favor of the J.D., and it appears that this mandate will carry a similar proposal in the upcoming faculty meeting at U.C.L.A. at the end of the month.

OBSTACLES

It would seem that the changeover is close at hand. However, obstacles do remain. Neither U.C.L.A. or Boalt can obtain Board of Regent's sanction, without prior approval by the academic senate on their respective campuses. Such approval may be two years in arriving. Hastings, on the other hand, does not need such sanction, and appears to be in the legitimate position to approach the Regents at this point in time. This is the course of action presently under consideration by the administration and A.S.H. officers. The next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Regents is in March.

FUTURE

It must be noted that current progress toward attainment of the J.D. was reached through a determined student "grass-root" movement, with the support and guidance of the Hastings administration. Further progress in this area is dependent upon future mutual effort and communication between these two bodies. In the absence of such mutuality, costly setbacks and mistakes are inevitable.

MICHIGAN AWARDS J. D.

(Reprinted from *Law Quadrangle Notes*, Michigan School of Law, Fall, 1966, Vol. 11, No. 1.)

Dean Francis A. Allen has announced that beginning with the graduating class of 1967, the basic degree for all law graduates of the Michigan Law School will be the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree instead of the Bachelor of Laws degree (LL.B.).

TRANSITION

The LL.B. degree has been awarded by the Law School since its first graduating class in 1860. At that time the requirements for admission were that the candidate be at least 18 years of age, and that he furnish "certificates giving satisfactory evidence of good moral character." To earn the degree, the student was required to be 21 years old, to have "pursued the full course of two years in the department" (ten lectures a week), passed an approved examination, and written "a dissertation not less than 40 folios in length, on some legal subject selected by himself."

CHANGES

Since then there have been many changes in the requirements of both admission and the LL.B. In addition, new degrees were made available: LL.M. (Master of Laws) for postgraduate work in law, 1890; J.D. (Juris Doctor), 1909; S.J.D. (Doctor of the Science of Law), 1927; and the M.C.L. (Master of Comparative Law), 1927; and the M.C.L. (Master of Comparative Law), 1957. The latter two degrees are also awarded for post graduate work in law.

When the J.D. degree was first awarded in 1909, it was to distinguish between the candidates for the law degrees who were graduates of approved universities and colleges, and those who were not. Within a few years it was also used as a mark of distinction for the students who maintained superior academic records. Since 1952, this has meant that to receive the J.D. degree the student had to maintain a average grade of B or better in all work carried after entering law school.

TODAY

By awarding the J.D. degree to all graduates, the Michigan Law School concurs with the recommendation of the Association of American Law Schools that there should be a greater degree of uniformity in the law degrees issued by law schools. Dean Roy F. Proffitt pointed out, "In this regard, it seemed appropriate to recognize that the degree offered by the Michigan Law School was recognition for post baccalaureate work, although not a graduate degree in the traditional sense. The Juris Doctor degree was selected."

International Forum

State Sovereignty And World Trade

By ROBERT J. RADWAY
PRESIDENT, DICKINSON SOCIETY

On the surface, slogans such as World Peace Through World Trade would seem to signal the expansion of multilateral cooperative transactions, leading to some sort of multileveled flexible network of treaties and agreements so interbalanced, that nations would be foolish to refuse to ratify and cooperate with them. This reasoning would continue and conclude that through such economic and social relationships, better working understandings and relationships would begin to filter from the Heads of State and Foreign Ministers down to the people. This, of course, could lead to the stable political world in which we hope to live.

SECOND LOOK

But a deeper analysis uncovers many of the problems impeding such progress. Each country has its internationalists, who look and work toward the reduction of barriers, and the gradual relinquishment of sufficient power by individual States to enable world or regional bodies to increase their coordination functions, and consequently, stabilize world affairs. On the other hand, most countries have yet to lose their sovereignty, in the sense of their right to control entirely their regulations and standards, and have little confidence in the ability of such world regional bodies to protect their interests.

GATT

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) signed in 1947, was actually a product of such feeling. What later became the GATT was originally part of an agreement concluded at Havana, which did not receive the approval of the United States' Congress. GATT itself, however, was not designed to bring about an organization under international control, but only to save money for international bodies. It provided for future agreements to reduce tariffs and increase trade, based principally on the principles of most favored nation treatment and non-discrimination. It was a system within which the mechanism of control could be invoked by the signatories—law providing specific channels for operation and enforcement.

U.S. PARTICIPATION

Both the authorization for and the domestic validity of GATT have been questioned here in the United States of America. What authority did the chief executive, or the executive branch of our government possess to incur the GATT obligations on behalf of the U.S.? If the President has such power, may he constitutionally delegate it? If this power is present, does it infringe upon the powers of Congress, or the sovereignty of the USA?

NO LONGER QUESTIONED

In essence, it has been researched and coincided that the executive branch may enter into or participate in such international agreements as the GATT, but that when any specific agreements affect an area over which Congress has sole regulative authority, there must be Congressional delegation of authority to the executive. In other words, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended, vests authority to modify tariffs and other trade restrictions, and the constitutionality (with respect to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution) has been upheld by the Supreme Court. Congress has progressively delegated such authority, the most recent of which delegation was in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. For a very thorough analysis of U.S. participation in the GATT, see 61 Columbia Law Review 505 (1961).

COMMON MARKET

But why was it necessary or desirable for the six member States of the European Economic Community (EEC) to replace their previously independent national commercial policies by a common (market) commercial policy? Such a common policy is not absolutely essential for a regional community, as exemplified by the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which only provides limited Community powers with respect to its products. The ECSC is a free-trade area, whereas the EEC is a customs union. The main difference is that only the latter has a common external customs tariff.

PARTLY RELINQUISH SOVEREIGNTY

The Treaty of Rome establishing the EEC provided for progressive adjustments of the customs tariff during the transitional period. There will be no more customs frontiers within the Community after that time, but duties at the external frontiers will be raised as required by the common customs tariff. Such would not be fixed for all time, but would be an instrument of commercial policy, which can be modified according to the needs of that policy. These constitute some of the factors which compel member States to renounce their jurisdiction as regards customs tariffs, and to transfer authority to undertake negotiations to the Community.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

But tariffs alone do not solve the problems existing before or after formation of a customs union, nor does transfer of authority to negotiate to a common entity. Tariffs are the classical means of protecting national industries from better-placed and better-priced foreign competition, but in recent decades it has become clear that tariffs were insufficient for this protective function. The world economy had developed into a system of import quotas between the two world wars, a problem to which the GATT has addressed itself subsequently.

OTHER NON-TARIFF BARRIERS

In addition to import quotas, other commonly existing non-tariff barriers which constitute obstacles to world trade are embargoes, currency controls, and import equalization taxes. These, too, are dealt with in the GATT. Studies toward organization or standardization of health and safety rules, which may block imports or force considerable additions to the cost of importing, have been made by the World Health Organization (WHO). But requirements such as the U.S. rules involving the Food and Drug Administration discriminate between domestic and foreign producers in actual practice.

Without detailed discussion, other non-tariff barriers include customs administration, protection of industrial property (patent and trade-mark systems), labelling requirements, taxes (such as the French road tax on automobiles, which takes a sharp rise at certain horsepower levels), and control of import and export permits and volumes.

POSITIVE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The elimination of non-tariff barriers is a more complex undertaking than tariff reduction. Through these devices, many States are able to effectively retain their controls on areas of their domestic economy, over which they theoretically have relinquished jurisdiction by becoming a signatory of GATT or a similar agreement. The cancellation of these impediments requires positive international cooperation as well as a program of continuing analysis and investigation. An effective assault on these barriers must include serious consideration of their underlying causes, as they are but symptoms of basic national problems. Three types of cooperation are required. First, a continuing review of a wide range of governmental functions which should concentrate on exposing these impediments. Secondly, there is need for a meaningful set of positive international programs to provide protection of health and safety, and to deal with international payments problems (including a possible transitional patent and trade-mark system.) Finally, there must be international cooperation to cope with private restrictive business practices which may curtail the flow of trade.

LAWYER
ATTORNEY
COUNSELOR

Continued from Page 7—

The Latin *consiliari* itself may be traced back to *censere*, meaning "to state or give an opinion," which is, after all, the most a counselor can do.

ADVOCATE

Advocate has the general sense of "one who pleads the cause of another," with special reference to one who does so before a judicial body or tribunal. The term had technical significance in Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, referring to an officer of the court engaged by a suitor to maintain or defend his cause (hence the *Advocatus Diaboli* or "Devil's Advocate" in pre-canonization proceedings). The Latin *advocatus* (English *advowee*) also referred to a person enjoying the right of *advowson* i.e., the right to designate to the Bishop a person to fill a vacancy in some ecclesiastical office in the diocese.

Each of these terms has its main root in the Latin *vox*, voice. *Advocatus* consists of *ad-* (to) plus a combining form of *vox* and indicates "a person who assists one called to" justice. It is the source of the French *avocat* (earlier *advocat*), which has essentially the same meanings as the English *advocate*: thus the following Gallic observation:

"He who speaks true can speak as foolishly as he who speaks false; for we are concerned with the manner, not the matter, of speaking. I am disposed to consider the form as much as the substance, the advocate as much as the cause..."—Montaigne, *Of the Art of Discussion*

BARRISTER

"When I, good friends, was called to the bar, I'd appetite fresh and hearty, But I was, as many young barristers are, An impecunious party."—W. S. Gilbert, *Trial by Jury*

A barrister is, etymologically, simply "one who stands at the bar," coming from the Middle English *barren*, a long flat piece of wood usually used as an obstruction, plus the suffix *-ister*, deriving from the Green *histasthai*, meaning "to stand." The term *bar* in its special sense "the entire body of advocates and barristers," derives from the *utter* (outer) *bar* formerly in the English Inns of Court which separated the "benchers" (senior practitioners) from the students who, when duly called to participate in debates, became *utter barristers* and, finally barristers. Hence the phrase "being called to the bar."

One of the distinctions between the barristers and SOLICITORS in English practice is that while the barristers have the right to plead in the highest common law courts, solicitors have the right to plead only in a few minor common law courts and in chancery. Thus "A Solicitor Briefed a Blushing Beginner to Defend a Prisoner at the Assizes. He assured the Blushing Beginner that there was no Cause for Anxiety as the Prisoner hadn't an Earthly." (Theo Mathew, *The Blushing Beginner and the Bearded Jurymen*).

The term *solicitor*, in addition to its significance in English legal practice, is also often used to designate the law officer of a city, town, department or government, as the "city solicitor" or "solicitor general." The word derives from the Latin *solicitare*, literally "to shake violently," which is not necessarily descriptive of Blushing Beginners, but, rather, indicates the fact that the solicitor is the person who sets legal proceedings in motion on behalf of his client.

DICKINSON
SOCIETY
STARTED

The International Law Society was established at Hastings last semester by Bob Radway, the Society's president, in response to an enthusiastic reception among Hastings students to his article on summer studies at the Hague. The need for some exposure to the career opportunities in this growing field, as well as to some of the problems of comparative law commonly encountered by the general practitioner, have led to a varied and exciting program of events on the Society's agenda.

SPEAKERS

The club will present an array of outstanding speakers in the field of international law, who will address the membership on subjects ranging from the advantages of specialized practice to the implications of Britain's entry into the Common Market. Another major activity will be co-sponsorship with the San Francisco Bar Association of a debate between John Brent Mills, Consul-General of the Republic of South Africa, and John Wilkins, Professor of International Law at Boalt, on the Southwest African mandate handed down last summer by the International Court of Justice. The Society will participate in the Jessup Moot Court Competition, involving hypothetical problems in the international field. Another highlight of the Society's program is a joint meeting this spring with the San Francisco Bar Association's International Committee, which will feature a panel of leading government attorneys, corporate counsels, academicians and private practitioners discussing the practice and problems of international law.

INVITATION

The Society extends to Hastings students an invitation to participate in this dynamic program through active membership in the club. For further information, contact Mike Young (IIC, 664-3021) or any of the Society's officers, or leave a note in the club's box in the Student Lounge.

THE
EXPLORER
ROOM

227 HYDE

Open Monday

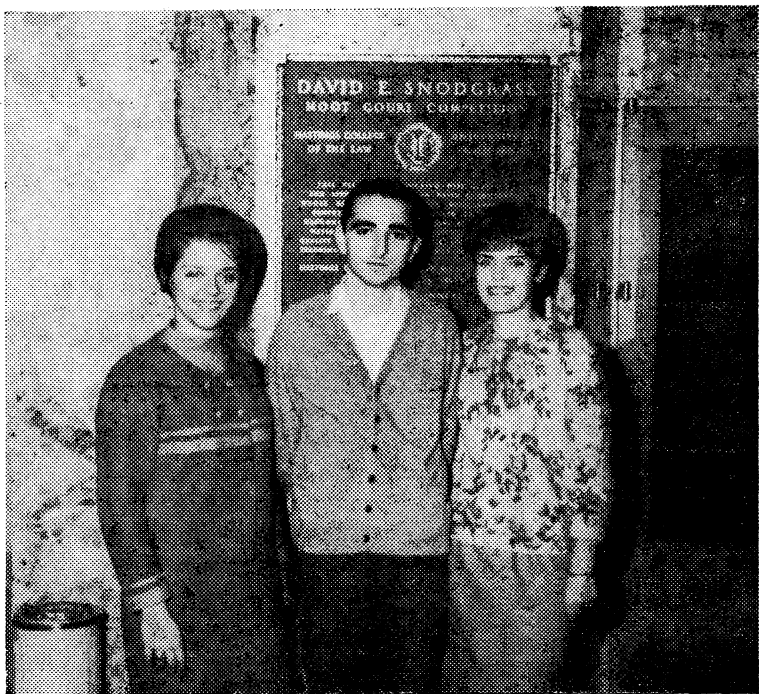
through Saturday

7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

LOWER PRICES FOR
HASTINGS STUDENTS

**\$1.00
DINNERS**

Includes Soup or Salad,
Entree Served with Choice of
Italian Pasta or Vegetable



BARBARA LIDY, STEPHEN KOUNDAKJIAN and KATHRYN SNODGRASS take top awards in Moot Court competition.

Judge Kennedy Speaks

by PARKE D. TERRY
NEWS EDITOR

Being a municipal court judge in San Francisco can have some unusual hazards as the Honorable Joseph G. Kennedy can well attest.

According to Judge Kennedy, his "greatest problem" recently has been obscenity and how to recognize it. "Apparently," he joked, "I've been chosen as the obscene judge in the court—at least most of the cases have ended up there."

Speaking briefly at the David E. Snodgrass Moot Court Awards Assembly, Judge Kennedy said his dubious title resulted from San Francisco's famous "Bottomless Case" involving a completely nude girl perched on a swing at a North Beach nightclub.

Proceeding on the theory that "there is nothing obscene about the human body itself — only what you do with it," he came to the conclusion that there was no violation of the law without some kind of lewd activity and dismissed the case.

LIMITATIONS

Judge Kennedy said he received "a lot of hostile letters" after the decision, but noted most of the objections came from outside San Francisco. He said he wrote back to all his critics thanking them for "the limitations of their thinking."

"I can't really blame them though," he added. "One of my colleagues said you could go topless and I added the coup de grace."

LOVE BOOK

Judge Kennedy, who graduated from Hastings in 1949, is currently hearing arguments for and against the controversial "Love Book," which contains poetry alleged to be obscene under Section 311.2 of the California Penal Code.

He said two issues were involved in the case. First,

"whether written matter of that type should have been seized by search warrant" and second, "whether it is obscene per se, or entitled to Constitutional protection."

The judge said he has traced the recent decisions on allegedly obscene matter including the *Roth, Ginsberg and Book v. The Attorney General of Massachusetts*, and was "particularly intrigued" by Chief Justice Earl Warren's opinion that "the real quarrel was what did the defendants intend to do with it?"

He declined to speculate further on the "Love Book" case, but concluded that the book is "nothing to run around the corner and pay a dollar for."

Traffic Conference

Continued from Page 7—

lead off with "The Drinking Traffic Violator — A Problem." A film, "Alcohol and the Human Body" was shown. Dr. Charles H. Hine, San Francisco, professor of

MOOT COURT AWARDS

Continued from Page 1—

which could have fallen flat on their faces, but which worked out pretty well."

He emphasized that integrating both the written and oral work into a comprehensive grade was "extremely difficult" because of the fact that the oral presentations could not be compared objectively by the grading committee.

He noted that tape recording the oral presentations had been suggested earlier, but the idea was dropped because such factors as gestures, posture and demeanor could not be included.

OTHER WINNERS

Other over-all winners in the competition included **Michael Walker**, awarded "California Civil Appellate Practice" by First Western Bank; **Richard Henson**, given "California Family Lawyer" by Continuing Education of the Bar; **Douglas Backeberg**, awarded "California Pleading" by the West Publishing Co.; **Michael Woods**, presented "California Civil Appellate Practice" by Crocker Citizens Bank; **Leopold Rodriguez**, given "California Civil Procedure During Trial" by Phi Delta Phi, "Justice Rutledge & Bright Constellation" by Bobbs-Merrill, "Annual Survey of American Law" by Oceana Publications and "Biography of a Bank" by the Bank of America; and **Michael Wayland**, awarded "California Civil Appellate Practice" by Continuing Education of the Bar.

Additional over-all winners included **James Niven**, **Willis McComas, II**; **Robert Bach**, **Richard Little**, **Barbara Lidy**, **William Weaver**, **William Hunter**, **Paul Hunter**, **Paul Cullom**, **John Schell**, **Carter Stroud**, **Thomas Kelly**, **Duane Clapp**, **Richard Moran**, **Alan Burchett** and **Robert Davis**.

toxicology at the University of California's School of Medicine, instructed the conferees on medical aspects of the impaired drivers along with the use and demonstration of the breathalyzer. His presentation lead into a review of legal aspects of chemical design and implied consent test laws by Robert Reeder. Other topics presented during the closing session included a study of courtroom facilities and design, and a discussion of answers to questions which were submitted by participants earlier in the week.

Dean Arthur M. Sammis presented certificates of conference participation to conferees at the 3:15 p.m. closing session.

Law Forum Spring Schedule

After completion of a successful schedule of speakers during the fall semester, the **Hastings Law Forum** has announced another well-rounded roster to be presented this term.

Dean Halbach of Boalt Hall led-off last Friday; and coming up on March 31st will be **Nathan Cohn**, the San Francisco and Beverly Hills trial lawyer, and on April 21st **Justice Louis H. Burke** of the California Supreme Court will address us here at Hastings. Also on tap, but the dates have not been finalized yet, are "**Jake Ehrlich**" returning to deliver his second-half of "How To Impanel A Jury" and **Dr. Robert Kirk**, the Berkeley criminologist.

LAW FORUM



EDWARD C. HALBACH, JR., BOALT HALL DEAN

By PAUL ROGERS

Dean Edward C. Halbach, Jr., of Boalt Hall spoke at the Hastings Law Forum last Friday, February 17, on "How Many More Versions of 'How to Avoid Probate' Will We Need?" He stressed the legal profession's obligation to law reform, with particular reference to the current furor over Dacey's best-seller. His address played to an SRO audience which was impressed with the Dean's erudition in probate's profundities.

THE SPEAKER

Dean Halbach is a graduate of the University of Iowa's School of Law, and received his LL.M. at Harvard. He has been a Professor of Law at Boalt since 1959, and also a Visiting Professor at the Harvard (1962-63) and Chicago (1964) Law Schools. He was appointed Dean of Boalt July 1, 1966; thus making him the youngest Dean (at 34) ever to head a major law school. His "specialty" is in Wills, Trusts, Future Interests, and Estate Planning; and he is co-author of the casebook **Materials on Decedents' Estate and Trusts** (1965). He is a member of the Iowa State and American Bar Associations.

THE ADDRESS

Randy Roeder of the Law Forum made the speaking arrangements, and **Professor Prosser**, former Dean of Boalt, affectionately introduced Dean Halbach.

Dean Halbach began by pointing out the dangers and pitfalls inherent in "do-it-yourself estate planning" (in an attempt to avoid probate), with particular reference to revocable **intervivos** transfers. They are not, as the "system" claims, "simple and self-operating." They can be established, but not safely by a layman except with the personal advice of an estate specialist, as there are too many dangers and problems. While they do have many advantages, nonetheless without competent estate advice, these advantages can be wiped out by a lack of flexibility and other unanticipated troubles.

C-P PROBLEMS

The matter is further obfuscated by the community property problem; as lawyers have not really solved "what a revocable trust means in a community property state." Viz: can a husband and wife revoke individually?; and what happens if one of the spouses claims the community property right, rather than the smaller portion under the **intervivos**? Also some very serious tax consequences can crop up, particularly estate and gift, upon the death of one of the spouses. The Dean opined that there are more questions than answers in dealing just with these few aspects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Dean Halbach opined that the multi-faceted probate problem is inherent in the system itself, and it is not due to the attitudes of lawyers. However, lawyers themselves did come in for mild criticism as the Dean opined that "lawyers should be more sensitive to realize when they should consult the estate specialist." He also felt that the "probate area is in sad repair and its sex appeal is low," so no new legislative changes are imminent. However, he felt that lawyers should be more active in curing the ills of probate before "someone" else comes along and makes the situation worse.

Walk Over
to the
**Walk-in
Cafeteria**
272 McALLISTER

Lt. Gov. Outlines Budget 10% Cut Due to Deficit

by P. R. MALONE
MANAGING EDITOR

Lt. Gov. Robert Finch assured a hostile assembly of college students recently that the Reagan Administration's proposed budget cuts would be only "temporary" and would do no "permanent harm to the State educational system."

Finch made his remarks at a special student press conference attended by Hastings students last week at the San Francisco Hilton. Both Reagan and Finch were special guests at the annual convention of the California Newspaper Publishers Association.

DEFICIT SPENDING

The Lt. Gov. repeated Reagan's cry that "throughout fiscal 1966 the State of California has been spending a million dollars a day more than its income." He urged that "since education makes up 57 per cent of the State's budget, the University must take its share of the deficits piled up by the Brown Administration."

Finch maintained, however, that great savings can be made without affecting the quality of education. "For example," he explained, "the University was planning to spend \$700,000 next year on public relations, and has asked for \$150,000 to build a home for the provost at one of the newer campuses."

"These kinds of expenditures," he continued, "can be decreased or eliminated without injuring the quality of instruction."

TUITION

When asked about the Administration's tuition proposal, Finch remarked with a smile, "I have an idea that the academic community's reaction would not have been nearly so adverse had we chosen to call it an increase in 'incidental fees.'"

He went on to say that the Administration's tuition program would actually be more equitable and would make it easier for needy students to get a State education.

"Under the present system," he said, "many poorer students have a very difficult time getting financial assistance, while the majority could easily afford to pay a small tuition fee. Two-thirds of the UC students come from families earning over \$10,000 annually. It seems a bit unreasonable for these people to object to paying a small part of the cost of an education which will increase their earning capacity by thousands of dollars."

"Under our proposal," he continued, "we suggest that one-third of the income from tuition be earmarked for a student loan fund, and one-third be used for scholarships for needy students. This would actually make for a more equitable system than we now have."

TEMPORARY CUTS

Finch, who kept stressing that Reagan's economy measures are "only temporary," was asked by one student whether there was a chance that the proposed tuition would eventually be eliminated.

"That's rather doubtful," he smiled. "I suspect that if the legislature passes the proposal, tuition will be with us for some time."

Asked whether he thought University budget cuts would cause faculty members to "relocate to other schools," Finch answered, "I certainly hope not!"

"It's our hope that faculty salaries will be the last thing trimmed in the UC budget, and as a matter of fact the Governor and I would like to see at least part of the tuition income applied to raise faculty salary levels," he said.

NEW PRESIDENT

Another student asked whether Finch would prefer Clark Kerr's replacement to be "a scholar or an administrator." "I think," he replied, "that we can have both. Men like Gardner, Murphy and

Aldrich are a few examples."

John Gardner is U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Franklin Murphy is chancellor at UCLA; and Daniel Aldrich is chancellor at the University of California Irvine campus.

Placement

Continued from Page 2—

The promotional aspect of the program must be greatly expanded; especially toward the Southern California Area. There are many students at Hastings who would like to spend their summers working in Southern California and who plan on returning there after graduation. The services of the placement office must be expanded to better satisfy the needs of this segment of the student body. This expansion of the publicity of the program will take the form of another letter writing campaign and hopefully more personal contacts.

MORE HELP

The success of the program, so far, has limited the amount of time that can be spent on its gaining further publicity. This is due to the amount of clerical work that is necessary to keep the program going.

The first step in rectifying this block in the further progress of the program has been taken this week, with the approval of the employment of a part-time secretary. But this is not enough, the program cannot reach its fullest potential without a full time placement officer with adequate clerical help. The administration is behind the creation of a full time placement officer. The main problem in setting up this position, now that the program has been initiated, is the lack of the necessary funds from the state or any other source to finance such a position.

—Continued on Page 11

Politico

H. Y. R.

By TIM MIDDLETON

Hastings Young Republicans have engaged in significant activities since the welcome and nationwide Republican victories in November. During the weeks preceding the First Year conditional exams in December, HYR sponsored a seminar program designed to assist all First Year students. The following seminars were held with the lecturers in parenthesis: Real Property (Bob Radway, Tim Middleton); Criminal Law (Jerry Duncan, Peter Olsen); Contracts (Roger Hartman); Civil Procedure (Jim Warren); and Torts (Judy Mann and Roger Hartman). We are grateful to those YRs and Republicans who made the program possible and hope to repeat these seminars in the Spring Semester.

CONGRATULATIONS

Members also sent congratulatory messages to many Republicans and received replies from Governor Ronald Reagan, Controller Houston Flournoy, Congressman William Mailliard, Governor George Romney and Senator Edward Brooke. We hope to have Lt. Governor Robert Finch and Assembly Minority Leader Robert Monagan among our guest speakers this Spring.

RESOLUTION

In late November, a statewide YR organization arrogantly adopted a resolution calling upon YRs to refuse to support Republican Senator Thomas H. Kuchel in the 1968 Primary. The con-

HASTINGS STUDENT JOINS VISTA



ROBERT SULLENS

Robert Sullens, a former Hastings student was one of 36 trainees who were recently graduated from a VISTA Training Program at a National Training Center in Cincinnati. As a Volunteer in Service to America, Sullens will spend one year working with the Holy Family Parish in Omaha, Neb.

During the six-week training program, he completed classroom studies and gained field experience by working near the training site on a project similar to the one to which he has now been assigned.

BACKGROUND

Sullens, 22, attended Merced High School and then majored in social sciences at Raymond College in Stockton. He received his B.A. in 1965. Last year he did graduate work at the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. He was a member of Pi Kappa Delta, honorary speech fraternity, and was also named to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities. He has been active in civil rights and student political party work. For four summers he has been a surveying aide for the U.S. Forestry Service in various places in California.

VISTA

VISTA, the volunteer corps of the Office of Economic Opportunity, sends workers to projects that request aid in poverty pockets within the United States and its territory. They serve for one year, although they may extend their term of service at the end of the year.

EDITORS CORNER REAGAN

GOVERNOR ELABORATES TUITION PROPOSALS TO VOIR DIRE

by PARKE D. TERRY
NEWS EDITOR

More than a dozen college newspaper editors made a determined effort to question Gov. Ronald Reagan on his tuition and UC budget proposals at the recent California Newspaper Publishers Assn. convention in San Francisco, but an equally cool and determined Governor managed to slip past most of them.

EXCEPTION

One exception came shortly after the Governor had completed handing out CNPA newspaper awards at a Saturday morning breakfast at the San Francisco Hilton.

As Gov. Reagan ducked out the back door en route to the airport, about five editors cornered him in a narrow kitchen hallway and asked him how the University system could maintain quality under his 10 per cent budget cutback.

CRISIS

The Governor repeated his statement made to convention delegates in a speech Friday night that the State is facing a budget crisis which will require more than \$250 million in new taxes just to bring the current budget into balance.

He said that since educational spending now comprises about 57 per cent of the state's budget that an educational cutback is inevitable. "The problem facing me at this juncture is to continue to maintain quality of state education while making the 10 per cent total cutback that I feel necessary for eliminating the budget deficit."

QUALITY

Reagan said he hoped the Board of Regents would find a partial solution to the problem by increasing the student-faculty ratio.

"In practical terms this means that the average Berkeley classroom size will be increased from 15 to 18 students. Do you really think," he answered one editor, "that three more students will make a difference in the quality of your education?"

The Governor said he did not think there would be any exodus of professors from

U.C. "I think the exodus is to be considered, but I doubt it will take place."

PLOT

Turning to what he called the "indignant reception of his proposals by a faction of the University of California community," the Governor denied any attempt on his part to "stop the progress of the state," and said he wished students and faculty would quit looking at his proposals as a "plot against the University."

At that point a Highway Patrolman accompanying the Governor said there was "a plot by an airplane pilot to take off in about one-half hour" and rushed Gov. Reagan from the building.

PROPOSALS

Although the Governor did not touch upon the college problem in his prepared speech for the convention, he did outline a proposal to reorganize the executive branch of the State government to "give us better lines of communication with department and bureau heads and to make the executive branch function more effectively."

Gov. Reagan said he had asked nearly one hundred leading businessmen and industrialists in the state to make a "thorough study" of state government.

He said the study has been "enthusiastically accepted" by the businessmen and that it would not be financed by tax dollars.

The Governor also said he planned to expand job-training programs used successfully in the Watts area of Los Angeles on a statewide basis.

"If this is successful, it will go a long way toward easing racial tensions," he said.

sensus among YRs at Hastings was that this was incredibly stupid and ultra vires because the YR Constitution prohibits pre-primary endorsements or renunciations. Accordingly, delegates from Hastings sponsored a Resolution later adopted by the San Francisco YR Executive Board repudiating this "reckless and unfortunate action" and observing that "at this time of victory for the Republican Party, now is the time for unity and not disunity within Republican ranks."

TUITION

In January, members of HYR seriously considered the prospect of tuition at the University of California and state Colleges. Debates continued during two separate sessions between the proponents of free education and those favoring tuition with the proviso that students be given an option to take a cumulative promissory note payable after graduation. After mature deliberation, the majority of members cast their ballots in favor of the following resolution submitted by Earle Partington:

WHEREAS: The University of California has played a significant role in the growth of California through both research and education, and

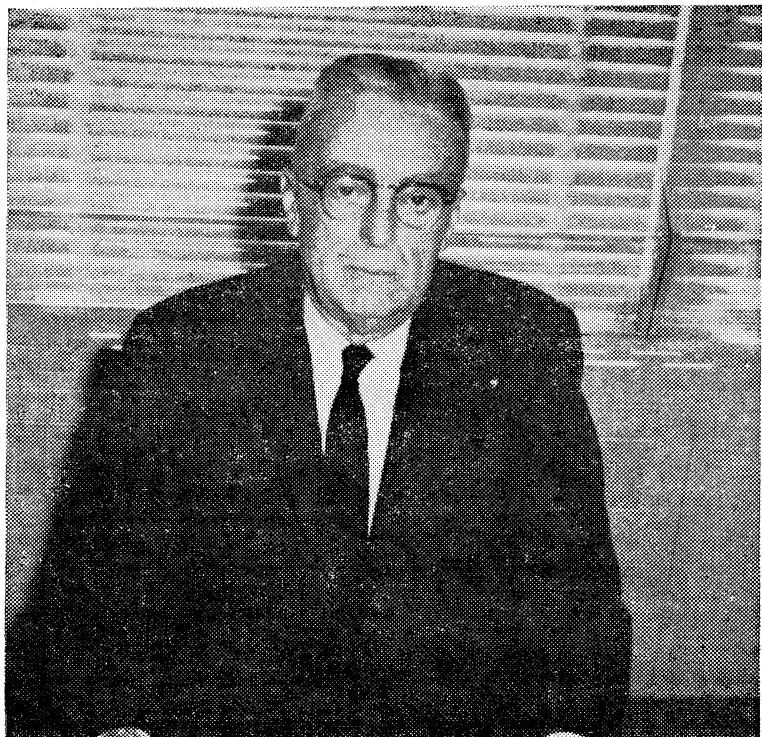
WHEREAS: Education in California has always been considered a right and not a privilege; and as a result California has a system of education second to none,

BE IT RESOLVED: The Young Republicans of the Hastings College of Law, University of California, urge the Republican legislators in Sacramento to preserve California's tradition of free education.

DANGER OF DISCORD

With the passage of these resolutions it is apparent that we are not in full accord with other segments of the statewide YR organization. However, while we recognize the danger of discord, we also are cognizant of our responsibility as potential lawyers to speak out freely on important issues. This responsibility will not be shirked nor will the HYRs muzzle free expression within its membership. The result can only be a stronger Republican Party.

Faculty Profile



FALKNOR JOINS 65 CLUB

With his varied and distinguished career, Judson F. Falknor is a welcome addition to the Hastings faculty and 65 Club. Born in Seattle, Washington, in 1896, Mr. Falknor received his LL.B. from the University of Washington. After law school he engaged in the general practice of law with a Seattle law firm for 17 years.

POLITICS

Unknown to most at Hastings is the fact that Mr. Falknor has had an active and distinguished political career. He was a member of the Washington Legislature for three terms during which he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1932 he received the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor of Washington, however, that was the year of the Roosevelt landslide and Mr. Falknor was defeated.

DEAN

Following his political career he was tendered an appointment as Dean of the University of Washington law school thereby commencing his long and noteworthy academic career. Despite his many years in Washington, Mr. Falknor is not new to the Bay Area. In 1951, after 15 years as Dean at Washington, he accepted an appointment to the faculty at Boalt Hall. He taught at Boalt for five years before accepting a faculty appointment at the law school of New York University. In 1966 he retired only to resume his career at Hastings in 1967.

HASTINGS

Mr. Falknor is teaching evidence and commercial paper, 2 courses he has taught throughout his academic career. He considers the Hastings student body to be "first rate," and he considers the idea of the 65 Club to be imaginative and beneficial—both to the students and to older men who are still healthy and alert.

FAMILY

Mr. Falknor and his wife, Dorothy, live in San Francisco. They have three grown children and many grandchildren. Much more could be written concerning his career and contributions as a lawyer, politician, and educator. We hope Mr. Falknor's continued stay at Hastings will permit us to learn more about his interesting life, and at the same time take advantage of his teaching expertise.

VIET NAM

Continued from Page 2—

Europe, the Viet Minh were fighting French Colonialism in Southeast Asia. Finally, in 1954, after the battle of Dien Bien Phu (which symbolized the end of French Colonial rule in Southeast Asia), the United States supported a Geneva Peace Conference that was supposed to bring free elections to Viet Nam. American intelligence, however, reported that the promised elections would allow a Communist take-over. The United States, as a result of this information, stopped the elections. The ramifications of this action are now being felt in our present Viet Nam War.

IDEALISTIC

If someone says that the U.S. has no business in Viet Nam; that the U.S. can only justify its presence on a power politic basis, I would have to agree. The United States is not dealing idealistically in Viet Nam. It is dealing pragmatically. The United States is the most powerful country on earth, and when an American wants to do something he goes about it in Machiavellian style.

VESTED INTEREST

Our present administration honestly believes that the United States has a vested interest in influencing the political makeup of South East Asia. Hence: we are now at war there. The United States is fighting in Viet Nam and civilians are being killed by bombs and napalm. This cannot be refuted, but I ask you, "Are civilians not killed in all wars?"

MORE VALUABLE

War is not a pleasant thing. It is not something that may be advocated without moral misgivings. The killing of civilians is wrong. The killing of soldiers is wrong. These two facts are evident to any sensitive individual. Yet, our present Administration feels that American security and prestige are threatened, and that this threat is of greater significance than the human waste involved in the Viet Nam War.

CORRECT DECISION

Has the United States made the correct decision? I can only point to the morale in Viet Nam as indicative of the fighting man's feeling. Granted, the morale of an army is an intangible thing and difficult to evaluate, but if you talk to any American serviceman who has been in Viet Nam you will find that the morale of the U.S. troops is not low. Passing newsmen or dignitaries may hear griping or bitching, but a unit without a certain amount of this is not healthy. The conditions of any war lead to a great deal of griping about foul-ups and status. In truth, our troops have a great deal of esprit de corps. They have respect and loyalty for their fellow soldiers to such an extent that I cannot believe that they do not want to fight.

ACCEPTANCE

Of course, No man wants to be placed in a position where his chances of dying are increased. Yet, in Viet Nam 400,000 have accepted this. In fact, the dangerous tasks of the small boat maneuvers and the military advisory teams have been swamped with volunteers.

ANTITHESIS

Moral idealism is a fine goal for a nation, but idealism with regard to the morality of war plays no part in the serviceman's role. After all, the freedom of mankind as manifested by the American "Bill of Rights" is not part of the war. War by its very nature is the antithesis of this idealism. Hence, once the war has begun, the soldier can no longer allow himself to think idealistically.

LAW STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE

By JOHN MURCHO, II-C

An ad hoc group of Hastings students picketed the Federal Building at noon on Friday, February 10, 1967. The law students demonstrated against American involvement in the Vietnam War.

The following statement was distributed to passers-by:

"We are law students who protest American policy in Vietnam.

"We protest as individuals, united by the common conviction that the involvement of our country in Vietnam is legally and morally wrong and contrary to America's best interests and traditions.

"We believe that the United States, as the most powerful of the belligerents, has the greatest responsibility and capability for stopping the war.

"We therefore urge that our Nation take these bold steps to meet this responsibility now!

1. Cease bombing North Vietnam.
2. Scale down United States military operations in South Vietnam.
3. Recognize the status of the N.L.F. as a belligerent entitled to a full voice in negotiations.
4. Initiate peace negotiations without pre-conditions."

Placement

Continued from Page 10—

FUTURE GOALS

The placement office also hopes to expand the use of the research pool and the summer clerkship program for both second and first-year students. The placement office hopes that by this office doing the initial screening for these jobs, more firms can be encouraged to hire students for summer employment.

Another goal of the program is to encourage the growth of better alumni communications so that they will use the placement office to fill openings in their offices when they arise; and also to work with those about to enter the legal profession, giving them information and an initial contact in their chosen areas of law.

GREAT STRIDES

Great strides have been made over the last year in filling this gap in a vital area of student services. It is hard to realize that something as important as student placement is just in the beginning of a fully organized and cohesive program; but when one considers this fact, the amount of progress that has been made in the last year is excellent. The amount of student interest in the program has grown along with its initiation, as more and more students become aware of the first need for a placement service and its implementation this year. It is only with increased student interest and cooperation that the groundwork that has been laid in the past year can be expanded into a service that will adequately meet the needs of all of the students.

'LAW' and the POOR

Continued from Page 6—

These matters should be of concern to lawyers and law schools. The curricula of the law schools rarely touch these new rules and concepts. For example, there is the course on creditors rights. However, there are debtors problems in creditors rights which the course ignores. There is also the case where the poor unsuspecting consumer is sold defective goods. The negotiable paper is given to a finance company and the finance company sues on the note. Although the goods are defective, the company is protected by the holder in due course doctrine. In view of this a reappraisal of the doctrine may be in order.

Another example — the course on administrative law will deal with the FCC and SEC etc. It will not address attention to the administrative law problem of a mother on Aid to Dependent Children being deprived of that aid on the basis of an arbitrary administrative determination. These examples seem to indicate that lawyers should start paying more attention to legislation in the legal aid field, to retail sales legislation and to landlord and tenant legislation.

The legal aid programs are beginning to recognize these problems. Columbia University has conducted a study on Consumer Law. Boston University is preparing a series of lectures for lawyers working in funded programs. In Chicago, young lawyers in the large firms opened volunteer offices in church basements at night to aid the poor. One of these lawyers is reported to have said, "I'm not altruistic, I just wanted to see what a client looks like." Of course, altruism is no longer a real question since federal funding is paying the legal aid lawyers.

So, even though the prime funds for the expansion of legal services comes from the federal government, the central purpose of legal services extension provides an opportunity for the organized legal profession to demonstrate on a nationwide scale its interest and active support of a truly effective program. And, to prepare for the future, law schools and law students should take educational steps in the legal aid field. Participation in the neighborhood legal services programs is one such step. The encouragement of law schools to begin to have courses in this field is another.

The best tradition of the lawyer is the tradition of orderly change. There are changes going on and unless legal education is involved in these changes, they will take directions which they ought not to take. The courses in Trusts, Wills, Tax, et. al. prepare us to handle cases for barely 10 to 20% of the population. The importance of these matters is not to be denied, but there is another side to the picture. The proper perspective is to view the Poverty Program's extension of legal services as an attempt to make the American ideal, "justice for all." more than a cliché.

CALIFORNIA BAR REVIEW COURSE 16TH YEAR

ACCEPTING ENROLLMENTS

IN MARCH
FOR
SUMMER 1967 SESSION
COMMENCING JUNE 1967

Separate Courses Offered in
LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO

Approximately 150 hours of training for the bar, including analysis of more than 170 bar questions. Comprehensive review of substantive law of every bar subject. Detailed Outlines of every bar subject. Simulated bar sessions with answers graded and analyzed.

FACULTY: Richard Wicks (1952-1966), Maxwell E. Greenberg, James J. Brown, Arvo Van Alstyne, John A. Bauban, Lester J. Mazor, Leonard Ratner, Richard Schauer, James Sumner, Kenneth H. York.

Tuition: \$175.00 (includes Lease of Outlines)
and \$15.00 Deposit on Outlines.

CALIFORNIA BAR REVIEW COURSE

4211 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD • SUITE 101
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90019

LOS ANGELES
934-3878

SAN FRANCISCO
474-7383

STATE BUILDING CAFETERIA

GROUND FLOOR, CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING

455 McAllister St. phone 863-5298

Under New Ownership and Management

ANNOUNCING*Special Breakfast and Luncheon Discount for
HASTINGS STUDENTS AND FACULTY***20% discount on all meals**

(formerly priced from 50c - 95c)

The new management appreciates that a student's budget is often limited, and we look forward to extending a special discount to all Hastings students. Your host, CRAIG KENNA, has recently graduated from college, and wishes to meet the needs of all Hastings Students in an economical and appreciative manner.

Student Discounts also available for Special Events,

Banquets, Catering and Parties. Contact Mr. Kenna.**TYPEWRITER GUY
TYPEWRITERS****SOLD
RENTED
REPAIRED**MANUAL
& ELECTRIC
STANDARD
& PORTABLEGood Selection
of Used Portables

1184 MARKET STREET

AT 8TH

861-4644

OPEN SATURDAY

University of California
HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW
198 McAllister St.
San Francisco, California

Non-Profit Org.
Permit No. 6340
U.S. Postage
PAID
San Francisco,
Calif.



FOLK SINGING • BEER • WINE • CHEESES

**WE TRY HARDER
Because we're only No. 2?
But are we, really!**

1. For the lawyer, we have the largest inventory of Used Law Books west of the Mississippi (over 60,000 volumes).
2. And we have the largest staff of sales representatives in the field of any law book dealer in the West. (So hurry up and graduate!)
3. For the student, we have the most used casebooks, the most new textbooks, plus just about all the "aids-to-better-grades" that are published (anywhere by anybody).
4. And our lovely ladies, Marge, Karen, Ann, Jeane, hand out more smiles per hour than you'll see at "No. 1's" (?) from now until June (or maybe December).

So we don't have all the new casebooks.
Does that make us No. 2? Well, hardly!

**LEEMAN'S
LAWYERS BOOK EXCHANGE,
INC.**

220 McALLISTER STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 94102
(415) 431-8509**When you give
United Crusade
you give to**

National Association
of Settlements and
Neighborhood Centers

*Have something
to say? Consult
the VOIR DIRE*

JAMES HERBERT, JR.
Loyola (LA)
Community Property

MICHAEL HEYMAN
Boalt Hall
Real Property

JOHN KAPLAN
Stanford
Criminal Law; Evidence

KENNETH KARST
U.C.L.A.
Constitutional Law

ROBERT MEINERS
California Western
Contracts; Real Property

MICHAEL GOLDEN
Golden Gate
Equity

JACK FRIEDENTHAL
Stanford
Code Pleading
Evidence

MARC FRANKLIN
Stanford
Torts

JESSE DUKEMINIER
U.C.L.A.
Wills; Trusts

PETER DONNICI
U.S.F.
Writing Proficiency

WILLIAM COHEN
U.C.L.A.
Torts

JESSE CHOPER
Boalt Hall
Constitutional Law

JOHN McDONOUGH
Stanford
Conflicts

JOHN McNULTY
Boalt Hall
Conflicts
Corporations; Tax

LEO O'BRIEN
U.S.F. (Formerly)
Evidence; Criminal Law

QUENTIN OGREN
Loyola (LA)
Torts

WILLIAM RUTTER
U.S.C. (Formerly)
Writing Proficiency

BYRON SHER
Stanford
Contracts

STEVEN WEINER
Boalt Hall
Tax
Code Pleading

Bay Area Review**SUMMER 1967 COURSE****OUR FIFTH CONSECUTIVE PROGRAM**

♦ CLASSES AT:

- San Francisco — Phelan Hall, University of San Francisco
- Los Angeles — Cultural Center, 1619 S. Robertson Blvd. (Fully Air Conditioned)
- San Diego — More Hall, University of San Diego

♦ TUITION:

\$185. if paid in full by March 1, 1967

\$210. if on deferred payment basis

♦ ENROLL NOW AT BUSINESS OFFICE:

- Northern California — 40 First Street, Rm. 204, San Francisco (415) 434-1210
- Southern California — 8447 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 205, Bev. Hills (213) 653-2222
- San Diego — (714) 298-4044

- ♦ INTENSIVE TRAINING IN EXAM ANALYSIS
AND WRITING PROFICIENCY —
SIMULATED EXAMS AND DETAILED GRADING

- ♦ COMPREHENSIVE SUBSTANTIVE LAW
SUMMARIES IN EVERY BAR SUBJECT

- ♦ OUTLINES AVAILABLE NOW

* B.A.R. has neither requested nor received endorsement from the Law Schools mentioned herein